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HISTORICAL RECORDS

West Wales Historical Records

THE ANNUAL MAGAZINE

OF

The Historical Society of West Wales

VOL. IX. 1920–23.

EDITED BY

FRANCIS GREEN

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Historical Society of West Wales.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

An Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the Library of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society's House, 5 Quay Street, Carmarthen, on the 12th November, 1921, the Rev. George Eyre Evans in the chair.

The Secretary's Report (which recommended separating the office of Secretary from that of Editor) was received and adopted, and the accounts, which showed the following results, were approved:—

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE PERIOD 1919—21.

Receipts.	£	s	d	Payments.	£	s	d
By 90 Subscriptions ..	94	10	0	To cost of printing Annual Volume and other disbursments as certified by the Hon. Auditor	149	12	10
By sale of first five Volumes	5	5	0				
By Donation (Hon. Miss A. L. Lewis	1	1	0				
By Amount received from Guarantors ..	48	16	10				
	£149	12	10		£149	12	10

Fred J. Warren, Hon. Auditor.
W. Owen, Lieut.-Col., Hon. Treasurer.
T. J. Lewis, Hon. Deputy Treasurer.

The following officers were elected:—

President—Sir John Williams, Bart., K.C.V.O.

Vice-Presidents.—The Right Hon. The Earl of Lisburne; The Right Hon. Lord Dynevor; The Right Hon. Lord Viscount St. Davids; Lady Hills-Johnes; Lady Howard-Stepney; Sir Evan D. Jones, Bart.; Sir Charles E. G. Philipps, Bart.; Col. H. Davies-Evans; F. D. Harford, Esq., C.V.O.; Miss A. J. Stepney-Gulston, M.B.E.; Sir J. Lynn Thomas, C.B.; The Right Hon. Lord Kylsant, G.C.M.G.; The Right Hon. Lord Merthyr; D. W. Brodie, Esq.

Council.—The President; The Vice-Presidents; The Treasurer; The Editor; F. C. Egerton Allen, Esq.; John Ballinger, Esq.; G. R. Brigstocke, Esq.; Capt. James Buckley; Principal J. H. Davies; The Rev. George Eyre Evans; Mrs. C. O. Higgon; H. E. H. James, Esq.; T. Y. Lewis, Esq.; H. Meuric Lloyd, Esq.; Richard Ll. Lloyd, Esq.; D. Lleufer Thomas, Esq.; Herbert M. Vaughan, Esq.; Fred. J. Warren, Esq.; W. Llewelyn Williams, Esq.

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Editor.—Francis Green, Glanymor, St. Davids, R.S.O., Pem.

Treasurer.—Col. William Owen.

Deputy Treasurer.—T. Y. Lewis, Esq.

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Secretary.—Principal David Salmon, Brynhryfyd, Narberth, Pem.

LAWS.

1. The Society shall be limited to 300 members, out of whom shall be elected a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Editor, and Secretary, and 15 other members (to be elected annually) of the Society, who shall form the Council, of whom four shall be a quorum.

2. New members may be enrolled by the Secretary, but their election shall not be complete until it shall have been confirmed by the Council.

3. The government of the Society shall be vested in the Council.

4. Vice-Presidents, when once elected, shall hold the office so long as they continue members of the Society. The President shall be chosen for one year, but may be re-elected.

5. There shall be an Editorial Committee, consisting of the Editor and five members, who shall superintend the publications of the Society, and shall report their proceedings annually to the Council.

6. All members shall pay one guinea, in advance, on 1st of March in each year to the Secretary, and members wishing to withdraw from the Society must give three months notice to the Secretary of such intention, and must pay up at the same time all arrears of subscriptions.

7. All members whose subscriptions are not in arrear shall be entitled to receive all publications of the Society, for the period covered by their subscriptions, except any special publications issued under its auspices.

8. All subscriptions received shall at once be paid by the Secretary into Lloyd's Bank Limited, to the credit of the Treasurer, and all cheques shall be drawn by the Treasurer for the payment of bills against the Society, and such bills shall be countersigned by the Secretary or Chairman of the Council, before they are paid by the Treasurer.

9. The Council shall meet at least once a year to transact any business that may be brought before it, and the Chairman of the Council, shall have power to call a special meeting, of which a fortnight's notice shall be given to each member of the Council.

10. A general annual meeting shall be held yearly, when the reports of the Council and officers of the Society shall be submitted, officers elected, any alteration of the laws approved, the accounts audited, and any other business discussed and approved.

11. Any member wishing to make an alteration in the laws must give one month's notice to the Secretary before the Annual Meeting, of his intention to move such a resolution, accompanied by a copy of such proposed resolution.

12. A special meeting of the Council shall be convened by the Chairman on the requisition of three members thereof, such meeting to be held within one calendar month from the date of the receipt of the requisition ; at least 14 days notice to be given, the special business to be stated on the circular convening the meeting and also in the requisition.

MEMBERS.

Allen, C. F. Egerton, Esq., Norton House, Tenby.
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The Quakers of Pembrokeshire.

By DAVID SALMON.

About 1647 George Fox, after three or four years of mental and spiritual conflict, evolved a system of doctrines that satisfied his mind and soul. Of the system as a whole I not do propose to speak, but I must speak of those doctrines that exposed believers to persecution or ridicule, because some knowledge of them is essential to a full understanding of Quaker history.

(1)—He held that, while the ministry was open to both sexes, no one ought to become a minister without an inward call. Even with this call no one had 'a right to assume the exclusive exercise' of the ministry in any 'congregation of Christians'; and the 'ministry being, if rightly received, received freely, . . . ought to be freely communicated, and no further support expected by ministers than what is authorised by Christ and practised by his apostles.'[1] Hence Quakers had a double objection to supporting the ministers of the Established Church, and would suffer distraint (often extortionate), imprisonment, and excommunication rather than pay tithes or Easter offerings.

(2)—They obeyed literally and absolutely the command 'Swear not at all.' They not only refrained from the use of coarse, profane, or blasphemous language—they would not take the oaths required by law even for the protection of their own legal rights. Though the most

[1] Heny Tuke: *The Quakers' Principles of Religion*, 1805, p. 86.

unresisting of subjects, they would not swear allegiance to the king; and though ready to perform the duties of any muncipal office they would not qualify by being 'sworn in.'

(3)—They were opposed to war and everything that it implies. They would not serve or provide a substitute when drawn for the army, and they would not contribute in any form towards its upkeep.

(4)—They would not remove their hats as a mark of respect to man, considering the baring of the head to be 'a token of reverence enjoined and used' only in their 'solemn approaches to the Supreme Being, when exercising the religious duties of preaching or prayer.' They did not consider social duties as beneath their attention or regard, but they held that 'true civility and due respect may be better shown by conduct than by compliment.'[1]

The people who held these peculiar beliefs were exposed to cruel and persistent persecution for nearly forty years. For a much longer period they were exposed by certain other peculiarities to the ridicule of the unthinking. Thus their clothes, while notably neat and good, were from the first very plain, and gradually became antiquated. And they had sundry oddities of speech. When addressing a single person they did not use the customary plural pronouns; nor would they use the customary complimentary titles, such as Mr., Mrs., Miss, or St.; they called the days of the week and the months of the year by their numbers instead of by their customary heathen names; the Established Church was the 'national worship,' its buildings 'steeple-houses,' and its clergy 'priests,' etc.

One of the most remarkable things in the history of this remarkable people is the rapidity of their spread, not only through England and Wales, but to Scotland and Ireland, and even to the American colonies and the West Indies. In 1647 Fox was the only Quaker: in

[1] *Id.*, p. 151.

1661 there were 4200 Quakers—not in the country, but in prison! These were mostly men. Assuming as many men to be at large, we may reasonably estimate the men, women, and children together at 30,000 to 40,000 (out of a population of five millions). Twenty years later there were probably 70,000 to 80,000.

The rapidity of growth is all the more remarkable as the converts generally came, not from the careless, the wordly, or the ir-religious, but from a far smaller class—the deeply devout, who, having failed to find satisfaction in the older creeds, were willing to try a new one. For a whole century the nation had been distracted by religious and political conflicts—between Protestants and Catholics, between orthodox Churchmen and Puritans, or between Presbyterians and Independents—conflicts in which religion embittered the politics and politics infected the religion, so that gentle souls were yearning for peace, while pious souls 'burdened with the formality, superstition, and will-worship prevalent around them' were ready to welcome a mode of 'waiting upon God in a holy silence and awful humility,' whereby they might 'draw nigh unto Him in true spiritual worship.'[1]

One reason why the new faith spread so rapidly was that it had for missionaries men and women as zealous, as eager to dare and willing to die, as the first apostles of Christianity. George Fox himself (who set the example) was for more than forty years seldom stationary except when he was in prison; like Paul he was 'in journeyings often,' in perils manifold, in weariness and painfulness, in watchings, in hunger, and in thirst. He compassed land and sea to gain proselytes. He travelled twice through Holland and Germany; he undertook one voyage to the American Colonies, and another to the West Indies; and the list of places which he visited (often several times) in the British Isles includes about thirteen hundred names.

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[1] Alexander Jaffray.

The ardour of the missionaries was aided enormously by the blameless conduct of the converts, which shed around them

> In the common strife,
> Or mild concerns of ordinary life,
> A constant influence, a peculiar grace.

Persons who rejected their creeds and smiled at their peculiarities were forced to admire their sincerity and their integrity. Refusing to take an oath they were so careful of their language that their simple assertion could be trusted as confidently as the sworn testimony of other men; their words were bonds, their hearts 'as far from fraud as heaven from earth.'[1]

Of all the forces that concurred in the spread of the new beliefs perhaps the most powerful was the persecution of the believers. With infinite labour George Besse, towards the middle of the eighteenth century, compiled 'A Collection of the Sufferings of the people called Quakers, for the testimony of a good conscience, from the time of their being first distinguished by that name in the year 1650, to the time of the Act, commonly called the Act of Toleration, granted to Protestant Dissenters in the first year of the reign of King William the Third and Queen Mary, in the year 1689.' (London, 1753). The names of the sufferers with the particulars of their sufferings (both necessarily illustrative rather than exhaustive) fill over thirteen hundred folio pages; Wales alone, notwithstanding its small area and population, had nearly five hundred heroes on its roll of honour.

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[1] This was the secret of their success, when, after the storm of persecution had blown over, they settled down to business. The Lloyds, the Bevans, the Gurneys, and the Barclays prospered as bankers because everybody knew that they could be trusted with money; the Hanburys, the Buxtons, the Barclays, and the Perkinses prospered as brewers, because everybody knew that they made honest beer; the Howards, the Allens, the Hanburys, and the Bells prospered as chemists, because everybody knew that they made or sold pure drugs. Many more illustrations might be given, for there were few departments of trade, commerce, or industry in which Quakers were not leaders.

The meekness and constancy with which they bore undeserved punishment may perhaps be paralleled, but I believe that their generosity to each other is unparalleled. It was common for a Friend at large to offer himself as substitute for one in bonds, and in 1659 a hundred and sixty-four of them collectively addressed Parliament, offering 'their own bodies, person for person, to lie in prison instead of such of their brethren as were then under confinement, and might be in danger of their lives through extreme durance.' How could such deeds fail to call forth sympathy? And sympathy with the sufferers easily led to a conviction that the faith for which they were willing to suffer must be true. It is more than a coincidence that when persecution ceased the numbers declined.

Only one law, 13 and 14 Car. II., c.l. (1661), was aimed directly at the Quakers. The necessity of it was stated in the preamble:

> Whereas of late times certain persons under the names of Quakers, and other names of separation, have taken up and maintained sundry dangerous opinions and tenets, and (among others) that the taking of an oath in any case whatsoever, although before a lawful magistrate, is altogether unlawful and contrary to the Word of God: And the said persons do daily refuse to take an oath, though lawfully tendered, whereby it often happens that truth is wholly suppressed, and the administration of Justice much obstructed; And whereas the said persons, under a pretense of religious worship, do often assemble themselves in great numbers in several parts of the realm, to the great endangering of the publick peace and safety, and to the terror of the people, by maintaining a secret and strict correspondence among themselves, and in the meantime separating and dividing themselves from the rest of His Majesty's good and loyal subjects, and from the publick congregations and usual places of divine worship.

It was, therefore, enacted that anyone who (1) main- the unlawfulness of taking or 'wilfully and obstinately' refused to take an oath; or (2) assembled with others 'to the number of five or more of the age of sixteen years or upwards at any one time in any place under pretence of joining in a religious worship not authorised

by the laws of the realm,' should pay £5 or undergo three months' imprisonment for the first offence, £10 or six months for the second, and for the third should 'abjure the realm or be transported.'

But if there was only one Act directly aimed at the Quakers they could with a little malevolent ingenuity be brought within the range of several others. Thus, by an Act of Henry VIII. they could be imprisoned for refusing to pay tithes; by Acts of Elizabeth they could be fined for absence from Church, and if obstinate, could be banished; and a refusal to take the oath of allegiance exposed them to the penalties of *praemunire*, which might involve forfeiture of both property and liberty. They might also be excommunicated for heresy, and if they persisted (as they always did) Chancery would issue a writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, directing the sheriff to seize them and keep them confined till they had given satisfaction. Even for the 'contempt' of refusing to remove their hats in a court of law they might be committed indefinitely. When on the way to their distant meetings they could be arrested as vagrants, and blackguards could assault them without fear of resistance or reprisal. Besse gives local examples of cowardly attacks on the defenceless.

Beside the grievous persecution inflicted on this people in Wales under colour of law, many of them were grievously beaten and abused, to the hazard of their lives, by wicked persons on the road, who, on presumption of impunity, made it their sport to insult and abuse their peaceable neighbours: Of those who suffered much by this means were John Humphreys and Humphry Williams at Carmarthen, James Lewis, near Tenby, Griffith Morgan, and many others; and even some of the priests struck several of them with their own hands (Vol. I., p. 748).

It is obvious that the fate of the Quakers depended very much on the temper of the magistrate. If he was humane and tolerant[1] they had little to fear except the

[1] Even a well-disposed magistrate was sometimes compelled by mercenary informers to notice acts or omissions that he would otherwise have ignored.

taking of their property for tithes and other legal dues ; if he was malicious or bigoted he would procure proof that they had attended their own services, and had not attended the services of the Church, and that they had broken other laws. He might even punish his own enemies as enemies of the established religion. Thus Richard Davies, of Welshpool, ' having had some difference with a neighbouring justice of the peace, that magistrate avenged himself and vented his own private spleen by tendering to the said Richard the oath of allegiance, and sending him to prison, where he continued for some years ' (Vol. I., p. 751). This same Richard records several instances of Quakers being sheltered from the malice of magistrates or priests by enlightened and benevolent magnates like Lord Powis, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and William Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph ; and he gives the Pembrokeshire justices a good character. ' I was informed,' he says, ' that they were generally very moderate in the hardest times of persecution.' I am afraid that he was misinformed. If he was not, there must have been a few whose persecuting zeal outweighed the moderation of the rest, for our county had more than its share of sufferers and sufferings.

To close this chapter of martyrs I may add that the Act of Toleration (1689) gave all Protestant Dissenters liberty of worship and the option of making a declaration of fidelity instead of taking the oath of allegiance. Quakers were still liable to be harassed for refusing to swear and to pay Church dues. They were relieved from the first liability by an Act passed in 1696, allowing them to affirm. They could not be relieved from the liability to pay tithes, etc., but the same Act freed them from the heavy law costs incurred in their recovery. A single magistrate could henceforth sign a warrant for levying distress, and if there was an over-levy the ' over-plus was to be rendered to the ' offender.'

It is impossible to say definitely who first brought the Friendly light to Pembrokeshire. Thomas Holme cer-

tainly visited the county early in the history of the movement, and Besse says that he is believed 'to have been the first preacher among the people called Quakers in Wales.' Holme may have been the first of Fox's English disciples[1] to cross Offa's Dyke on a mission, but he was not the first to bring the new faith. Richard Davies, of Welshpool, writes:

> About this time, being in the year 1656, our ministers told us that there was a sort of people come up in the north [of England] called Quakers, that were a people of strange postures and principles. . .. This sort of people called Quakers were much preached against. . . . They were represented to us to be such a dangerous sort of people that we were afraid of any who had the name of Quaker, lest we should be deceived by them.[2]

The report concerning the 'strange people' had reached Wrexham by 1653, and roused so much curiosity that in July of that year Morgan Lloyd,[3] 'the priest,' sent two of his congregation to Swarthmore to enquire. The result of their mission is told by Fox:

> When those triers came down amongst us the power of the Lord overcame them, and they were both convinced of the truth. So they stayed some time with us, and then returned into Wales, where, afterwards, one of them departed from his convincement; but the other, whose name was John ap John [of Trevor, near Llangollen], abode in the truth, and received a part in the ministry, in which he continued faithful.[4]

It is known that when John returned to Wales he began preaching the new faith; it is highly probably that he was the Welshman who accompanied Holme, and certain that he was the Welshman who accompanied

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[1] Two of them, John Lawson and Richard Hubberthorne, had paid a brief visit to Wrexham in October, 1653, but as their zeal was chiefly displayed in abusing a respected 'priest,' they are not likely to have made any converts.

[2] An account of the convincement, exercises, services, and travels of that ancient servant of the Lord, Richard Davies, 1710, p. 7.

[3] The Independent minister of Wrexham, author of *Llyfr y tri aderyn*. He was a celebrated mystical preacher, and had a good deal of sympathy with the views of Fox. He was probably the 'priest' of the preceding note 1.

[4] *Journal of George Fox*, 1852, I., 172.

Fox to Pembrokeshire. Of the two visits we fortunately have accounts written by the visitors themselves. The first, preserved among the *Swarthmore MSS.* is described as a 'letter from Thomas Holme to Margaret Fell,[1] abought 1656, conserning his wife.' It is dated '26 day 4 month' (June O.S.). The year is omitted, but all the known facts point to 1656. This[2] is the part most interesting to us :

The last week I was in Pembrokeshire. It's called 'Little England beyond Wales.' The most of that county is English. The Lord hath a people there. In Tenby, which stands upon the eye [?edge] of the sea, I had five meetings. Four of them I had at the mayor's house, and the other at his brother's. A great convincement there is there ; truly the Lord hath a great work here, away in the south of Wales and Monmouthshire. The mayor of Tenby and his wife are pretty Friends, and his brother and sister, and many others in the town hath a true love and true desires in them. A justice there is in the town which came to meetings the last First Day, and his brother and many of them called gentle folks have a true love in them. My spirit was large towards them ; they receive the truth in the love of it. I lay four nights in the mayor's house, and a Welshman [almost certainly John ap John] with me I took along, which is serviceable.

We passed to Pembroke town. In that town there is one of the aldermen convinced, and a shoemaker are two.

And from thence we passed to Haverfordwest, the greatest town in Wales, and there, a merchant of the town [almost certainly William Bateman] is convinced. And we got a meeting that night of near two hundred people at his house in that town.

This is Fox's account[3] of the visit which he paid to Pembrokeshire in 1657.

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[1] Margaret Fell was then the wife of Thomas Fell of Swarthmore Hall, near Ulverston, in Furness, a member of the Long Parliament, judge of assize on the Chester and North Wales circuit, vice-chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and attorney for the County Palatine. She was converted by Fox in 1652 ; her husband, though he did not become a professed follower, became a warm sympathiser. He died in 1658 ; in 1669 his widow married Fox. From the date of her conversion her home had been a kind of headquarters, whither the missionaries sent reports of their movements. These, with many other documents, were carefully preserved, and now form invaluable material for the history of the Friends.

[2] The spelling and punctuation have been modernised.

[3] *Journal, I.*, 299.

From this place [Leominster] I travelled on in Wales, having several meetings, till I came to Tenby; where, as I rode up the street, a justice of peace came out of his house, desired me to alight and stay at his house; and I did so. On First Day the mayor and his wife and several of the chief of the town came in about ten and stayed all the time of the meeting. A glorious one it was. John ap John, being then with me, left it and went to the steeple-house, and the governor[1] cast him into prison. On the Second Day morning the governor sent one of his officers to the justice's house to fetch me, which grieved the mayor and the justice, for they were both with me in the justice's house when the officer came. So the mayor and the justice went up to the governor before me; and after a while I went up with the officer. When I came in I said 'Peace be unto this house.' And before the governor could examine me I asked him why he cast my friend into prison. He said 'For standing with his hat on in the church.' I said, 'Had not the priest[2] two caps on his head, a black one and a white one? Cut off the brims of the hat, and then my friend would have but one, and the brims of the hat were but to defend him from the weather.' 'These are frivolous things,' said the governor. 'Why then,' said I, 'dost thou cast my friend into prison for such frivolous things?' Then he asked me whether I owned election and reprobation. 'Yes,' said I, 'and thou art in the reprobation.' At that he was in a rage, and said he would send me to prison till I proved it; but I told him I would prove that quickly if he would confess truth. Then I asked him whether wrath, fury, rage, and persecution were not marks of reprobation; for he that was born of the flesh persecuted him that was born of the Spirit; but Christ and His disciples never persecuted nor imprisoned any. Then he fairly confessed that he had too much wrath, haste, and passion in him. I told him Esau was up in him, the first birth, not Jacob the second birth. The Lord's power so reached and came over him that he confessed to truth; and the other justice came and shook me kindly by the hand.

As I was passing away I was moved to speak to the governor again, and he invited me to dine with him, and set my friend at liberty. I went back to the other justice's house; and after some time the mayor and his wife, and the justice and his wife, and divers other Friends of the town went about half a mile out of town with us, to the water side

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[1] Tenby was a walled town, and in the Pembrokeshire rising had sided with the king. It was taken by the Parliamentary forces on 31st May, 1648, and the governor would doubtless be one of Cromwell's officers as expert in theology as in war, and as much prejudiced against the new system as one of Laud's own priests would have been.

[2] John Roch was appointed rector in 1624, and died in 1670, but during the Commonwealth the living was held by Edward Carner, who therefore may have been the priest.

when we went away ; and there, when we parted from them, I was moved of the Lord to kneel down with them and pray to the Lord to preserve them. So, after I had recommended them to the Lord Jesus Christ, their Saviour and free teacher, we passed away in the Lord's power, and the Lord had the glory. A meeting continues in that town to this day.

We travelled to Pembrokeshire and in Pembroke had some service for the Lord.

Thence we passed to Haverfordwest, where we had a great meeting, and all was quiet. The Lord's power came over all, and many were settled in the new covenant, Christ Jesus, and built upon Him their rock and foundation ; and they stand a precious meeting to this day. Next day, being their fair day, we passed through it, and sounded the day of the Lord and His everlasting truth amongst them.

These two extracts, instead of answering our question as to the ' first publisher of the truth ' in Pembrokeshire, suggest other questions. The municipal authorities of Tenby might, if broadminded, have tolerated or ignored the presence of Holme and Fox, and, if narrowminded, have persecuted them ; but we find Holme welcomed in 1656 as a guest by the mayor, and heard sympathetically by one of the justices,[1] and Fox in 1657 welcomed as a guest and heard sympathetically by the mayor. The mayor was elected on Michaelmas Day, when two of the aldermen were also chosen to act as justices during the coming year. The mayor elected in 1655 was Thomas Rogers, but he died in office,[2] and was succeeded for the remainder of his term by Thomas Barrett.[3] It must

[1] Remembering the recent serious anti-Puritan rising in Pembrokeshire we may well understand that Cromwell's government had been careful to appoint as magistrates only men of strong Puritan convictions—men therefore likely to tolerate, perhaps to sympathise with the new doctrine.

[2] An entry in the Gumfreston Parish Registers shows that Rogers performed a marriage ceremony on January 3rd, 1655–6.—Article by Edward Laws in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July, 1900, p. 214.

[3] The Barretts were a family of standing in Tenby. A Thomas Barrett (possibly the father of our Thomas) was alderman in 1623, and gave £10 to be lent without interest to poor burgesses ; a Thomas (possibly ours) was mayor in 1651, and an Alderman Thomas (almost certainly the same) is shown by an extant probate inventory to have died in 1665.—Laws : *Little England beyond Wales*, p. 397, and information supplied by the Town Clerk (Mr. G. Lort Stokes) and Mr. Francis Green.

be he who received Holme, and it may be he who was on the look-out to welcome Fox. Holme, writing immediately after his visit, says that the mayor and his wife '*are* pretty Friends,' and 'the Lord hath a people there.' This is not the language we should expect him to apply to converts made within the past week, and all the circumstances seem to suggest that there were Friends in Tenby before June, 1656, and that it was a knowledge of the welcome awaiting them which caused Holme and Fox to begin their mission there rather than at Haverfordwest, 'the greatest town in Wales.' We know from Gawler that Holme's wife addressed the Quakers assembled in Barrett's house in 1659,[1] and the only difficulty is that he must have taken an oath on assuming office. Could he have been converted between the assumption and the arrival of Holme ?

Leaving these questions, perforce, unanswered, I come now to a visit made about 1665 by the Richard Davies of Welshpool, already mentioned. This is his account[2] of it :

'When I was clear of Bristol, the Lord having blessed me and preserved me so far in my journey, I set forward towards Pembrokeshire. I travelled without any companion, but the Lord alone, who was with me all along in my journey ; He was my helper and preserver.

So I came to the house of our Friend Lewis Davies [David, of Llanddewi Velfrey], who gladly received me in the Lord. Staying there some time they lent me a horse to go to a meeting at Redstone [about a mile north of Narberth Castle], and I left my own horse behind me, thinking he might rest for some days after my hard riding. When I came to the place the meeting was out of doors, there being no house that I knew of that could contain the multitude of people. When we came to the meeting Meredith Edwards, whom Friends judged unfit to preach the Gospel, had the confidence to speak to the people till they were weary of him, and those that were sensible were burthened by him ; after some time there stood up a Friend and silenced him. I sate as a stranger among them. The Lord was with us ; His good presence was our comfort and satisfaction ; and after some time I had an opportunity to open to the people those things that belong to their

[1] Francis Gawler : *A Record of some Persecutions*, 1659, p. 21.
[2] Davies : *op. cit.* p. 115.

eternal salvation ; and having concluded the meeting in prayer this man, M. Edwards aforesaid, stood up again and preached to the people, and I turned my back and came away and the Friends, with most part of the people, followed me.

As I was coming out a Friend came and told me there were two soldiers (I understood afterwards they were the two sons of a priest) that had brought my horse there some [2½] miles. When I saw my horse I drew nigh to them and asked them who brought my horse there. They asked me whether I was the man that came from Bristol. I said I was. ' Then,' said they, ' you are the man we look for.' I asked them by what authority they came or what warrant they had, and they showed me their swords and pistols. I told them such warrants highwaymen had. Then I asked them how they durst venture so among such a company. They said they knew we were peaceable men, and would not resist ; otherwise they would have brought greater force. I told Friends ' We are not bound to obey them,' and desired Friends to part, and leave only two or three with me ; but Friends' love was so great to me that they kept mostly in a body about me. So I desired the Friend to take my saddle and bridle, that was upon the Friend's horse that I rid to the meeting on, and put them upon my own horse. So I got upon my horse and bid them lay their hands off my horse, for I feared not their swords nor pistols ; but if they had a warrant from any justice of peace or lawful magistrate within the county I would obey it. Then they let my horse go, and I turned a little aside, and saw them lay hold of the other man, M. Edwards (I could not call him a Friend, because he was not guided by a right spirit), and I turned myself to them again, and told them that if any justice of peace or any lawful magistrate within the county had anything to say to me that came from Bristol, they should hear of me at the house of William Bateman, in Haverfordwest. I told them my business would require some stay in the country ; so they let us go pretty friendly ; and I had several brave meetings in Haverfordwest and other places in the county.

The last I had was at Ponchison [Puncheston] among the Welsh. They having notice of a Welshman coming to keep a meeting in those parts, many came to that meeting, and good service I had for the Lord, His truth being declared in their own language to them. We had the meeting out of doors, and I stood with my back towards Thomas Simmon's [Simon's] wall of his house. I was young and strong and my voice was heard to the steeplehouse, and most of them came out to hear me, and very few came out with the priest when he had done. When the priest saw such a multitude he was moved to passion, and would have had the constable take me down. It was reported some said to the priest they would not take me down for I preached Christ and the Gospel to them, and they would have him come and learn of me himself. I was informed that the priest's wife and two of his

daughters were at the meeting, and were very loving and tender, and came to be convinced of the truth. The Lord was not wanting to us; His life, power, and good presence was with us, and that meeting was the last I had in Pembrokeshire at that time. The Friends of that county were very loving and careful of Friends that came from far to visit them. . . .

As for M. Edwards, the two men before mentioned took him before a justice; the justice would have been moderate to him, and would have showed him kindness, but he, by his ungoverned temper, provoked the justice to passion, so that he committed him to the House of Correction as a vagrant for three months to the great trouble of Friends.

Richard Davies came to Pembrokeshire a second time about 1668. He says[1] that hearing Thomas Ellis and others had been arrested at Aberystwyth and sent to Cardigan Gaol,

I found much love in my heart towards them, even so as to go to the magistrates of the county, to offer myself a prisoner instead. . . that they might go home to visit their families. I acquainted my wife of my exercise, which came pretty close to her; but she likewise in love, after a little consideration, gave me up for that service. So in a few days I took my journey, and went first to Thomas Ellis's house to visit his wife and family before I went farther; his house being about twenty-four miles from Welshpool, and not far out of my way towards Cardiganshire. There I very unexpectedly met T. Ellis himself at home; he told me they were all discharged out of prison. . . And now my service being farther for Pembrokeshire, T. Ellis was willing to accompany me in my journey; and we went to Aberystwyth.

Of what befel them there and at Lampeter, and of their hardship on the way to Cardigan, there is no need to speak. From Cardigan, Davies says,

We had a Friend for our guide towards Pontchison in Pembrokeshire, but we were benighted, and it rained; our guide lost his way, and we wandered up and down among the peat or turf pits and other dangerous places, but the Lord preserved us out of them all. At length we came to Pontchison, but it being dark we did not know the house where our Friend, that we intended to go to, lived; but I spoke to our guide to see where the steeple-house door was, and he brought us to it; then I told them the Friend's house was opposite to it; for I remembered when I had a meeting there my back was against the wall

[1] Davies, *op. cit.* p. 124.

of the house, and my face towards the steeple-house door. So we went forwards, and found the house. I desired T. Ellis to call and tell them that there were some Friends that had lost their way, and desired to have lodging there that night. They, being in bed, answered they thought that no good Friends were out at that time of the night. T. Ellis reasoned a little with them, but still they were not willing to rise and let us in. At last I called to the Friend, whose name was Thomas Simmons, and to his wife, and desired them to rise and let us come in. He asked me who was there. I told him in Welsh, Richard Davies was there. 'What,' said he, 'Richard Davies of Welshpool?' I told him I was the man. Thereupon the tender loving Friends hastily came down and let us into their house, and we were satisfied in the love of God. . . .

Hence we went to Haverfordwest, and so through all the meetings in that county till we came to Pontchison again, and had a meeting there, where there came many Friends, both Welsh and English, so that the house could not contain us, and we had the meeting out of doors in the street, and I declared the word of the Lord to them both in Welsh and English.

On their way home Davies and Ellis had a meeting at Newcastle Emlyn, whither they were accompanied by James Lewis (of Llanddewi), Peregrine Musgrave,[1] and other Friends.

John Burnyeat, another of the 'first publishers of truth,' visited Pembrokeshire, alone or with John ap John, in 1667, 1668, 1669, 1675, and 1676, but as his Journal is very summary, we know nothing more of his visits than that he had many 'blessed' or 'precious' meetings. The same adjectives are used by Hugh Roberts, of Pennsylvania, to describe the meetings that he had at Haverfordwest and Redstone during a visit paid to the mother-land in 1697.

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[1] Ernestus Musgrave, an Englishman, who settled in Cardiganshire during the Civil War, was employed by the Cromwellian Commissioners for the Propagation of the Gospel. His son, Peregrine, born on January 4th, 1644, started business as a mercer in the Parish of St. Martin, Haverfordwest, where he joined the Quakers. He married on Sept. 29th, 1674, Alice, the daughter of Lewis David, Llanddewi Velfrey. He died at Haverfordwest on May 14th, 1712, and was buried at East Hook. His sister, Elinor, married George Painter of Broomhill, Dale, from whom Lewis Weston Dillwyn, the founder of the famous Cambrian Pottery Works at Swansea, was descended.—Article by Mr. Francis Green on 'The Musgraves of Llanina' in *West Wales Hist. Records*, Vol. IV., p. 193.

The persecution of the Quakers began during the Commonwealth, for the Puritans who demanded freedom of worship for themselves under Charles denied it to others under Cromwell. Cromwell himself was not unfriendly. In 1654, when Fox, arrested in the country, was sent up to him, the two men had a long and serious talk, at the end of which the man of war dismissed the man of peace with the words, ' Come again to my house, for if thou and I were but an hour a day together we should be nearer one to the other.'

There was no persecution in Pembrokeshire till after the death of the Protector. There was much during the next thirty years, but exactly how much it is impossible to tell, for Besse too often gives the sufferer a name without a local habitation. The context sometimes warrants more or less confident guesses. If my guesses are right (and they may exclude wrongly as many as they include wrongly) the number who suffered in the county was about 110,[1] and the number of the sufferings was—

Imprisonment for attending meetings, about	48
Imprisonment for absence from church	8
Imprisonment for refusing to take the oath of allegiance	8
Imprisonment for refusing to remove the hat	3
Imprisonment for standing in church	2
Imprisonment after excommunication	3
Excommunicated for 2d.	1
Died in prison	1
Excessive distraint for fines (for absence from church, etc.)	15
Excessive distraint for tithes	90
Excessive distraint for church dues (repairs, etc.)	3
Excessive distraint for arms and munitions	8
Beaten without law	3

[1] For their names see Appendix I.

A complete list of the sufferers with particulars of their sufferings would be monotonous, but the following examples quoted from Besse should be interesting :—

> Anno 1659. James Jones was committed to the House of Correction by the Mayor[1] of Haverfordwest, for standing before the Minister in the Steeple-house there, to the Amazement both of him and the People, as the Warrant of Commitment expressed it. For the like case William Thomas, of Llandey [Llanddewi Velfrey] in Pembrokeshire, was also imprisoned. . . .
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> In this year Elizabeth Holmes [Holme][2] preached at many large meetings in Pembrookshire ; at one of which Meetings Adam Hawkins,[3] Priest of Haverfordwest, was present, and made at first some Opposition, but at length, being overcome by the Power of Truth, confessed that he did believe her to be a Woman that converted many Souls to God, and told her, if she would come to his Parish, he would give her Opportunity of speaking to the People. A short Time after, she, accompanied with Alice Burkett [Birkett], went thither, where they had a large Meeting at the House of William Bateman,[4] but were taken thence by Officers, and brought before the Mayor and another Justice, who sent them to the House of Correction, where the Keeper

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[1] The mayor was Lewis Barron. The ' other justice ' was Thomas Davies (or Davids), who was sheriff in 1639, and mayor in 1652.

[2] Elizabeth Holme (Leavens) was the wife of Thomas. She and Alice Birkett of Kendal were two of the early missionaries.

[3] Adam Hawkins was vicar of St. Mary's from 1656 to 1679. Gawler says that Hawkins first heard Mrs. Holme ' in a meeting at Thomas Barrett's house in Tenbigh,' where he ' came with two Bibles under his arm.'

[4] Bateman was one of the chief Quakers of Pembrokeshire, and belonged to one of the chief families of Haverfordwest. Between 1605 and 1750 the office of mayor of the town was filled thirteen times, and the office of sheriff of the town and county thirteen times by a Bateman. No other name appears so often in the lists of mayors and sheriffs. Gawler says that some of the magistrates, ' formerly adherent to Charles Stuart,' had ' an enmity against ' William Bateman because he had been ' all along well-affected to the honest party ' (the Puritans).

at first talked roughly to them, but afterward, observing their Christian and innocent Deportment, became very loving and kind, permitting them to have Meetings in the Prison, where they were kept about fourteen days till the Quarter Sessions. In their Imprisonment, Hawkins the Priest, came to them, pretending he had no Hand in their Commitment, for which Deceit they reproved him, knowing that he had influenced the Magistrates on that Occasion. At Sessions they were called, and one of the Justices who committed them [Davies], being informed how the Priest had attempted to wipe off from himself the Imputation of their Imprisonment, openly said that the Priest would not let the Justices be quiet, till they sent them to Prison, So the Justices gave the Priest a public Reprimand for his Hypocrisy, and set the Women at Liberty. But a few Days after, the Mayor, whom Alice Burket had displeased by some Words she spake to him in the Street, sent her again to Bridewell, and after she had been there two Days, sent her out of the Town by a Pass, but she had not gone far before the Officers left her to go whither she would.—Vol. I., p. 741.

Anno 1661.—In Pembrookshire, on the 6th of the month called August, Lewis David and Susan his Wife, James Lewis, Alice Lewis, Evan John, and William Thomas [all] of Llandewy [Llanddewi Velfrey] were committed to Prison till the next Assizes, where they were required to give Security that they would not go to any more Meetings, which refusing to do, they were recommitted. Soon after, ten others were sent to the same Prison, viz., Thomas Simons[1] [of Puncheston], and Jane his Wife, with

[1] Ursula was the daughter of Thomas. Of the David and Francis Simons mentioned elsewhere as suffering for their faith, the first was certainly the son of Thomas, and there seems no reason for doubting

their three Sons, Hugh, John, and Evan ; Ursula Simons, Laurence Edward [? Puncheston], Henry Edward, David Edward, and Margaret Edward. The Usage they met with was very cruel, being imprisoned among Felons and Murderers, who took away their Food, pickt their Pockets, and many Ways abused them : The Hardships they endured in Winter for want of Fire, having no Place to make any in, was very pinching to several of them, who were both aged and sickly, and had their Hands and Feet much swelled, and their Bodies looking black : This they endured two Winters, and after about eighteen Months Imprisonment were brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence against them was found insufficient to convict them of being at the Meeting for which they were indicted ; wherefore the Jury acquitted them, and they were speedily after discharged from their long unjust Confinement.

On the 21st of September, William Bateman and Sarah his Wife, James Jones, Henry Relief and Elizabeth his Wife, Morgan Eyron [? Eynon], and Joane his Wife, all of Haverford-West, were taken at a Meeting, and refusing to give Bail that they would have no more such Meetings, were committed to Prison, and kept their [*sic*] till the Assizes a Year after, where the Men were fined 5*l.* a piece, and the Women five marks each, for Non-payment of which they were sent to Bridewell, except William Bateman, whose Fine they levied by Distress of his Goods.—Vol. I., p. 747.

. . . . Edmund Williams, David Simonds, John

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that the second was also. Thomas married Catherine, the daughter of William Probert of Trevigan in the parish of Llanrhian, so that he must have been twice married if Besse's ' Jane ' is correct. He died in 1673, and was buried at Puncheston. His son Hugh married Anne Thomas of Llanddewi Velfrey, and another son Evan, who married Jane, the daughter of David John, died in 1682, and was also buried at Puncheston.—Information supplied by Mr. Francis Green.

Howel, and Richard Poole were taken at a meeting in the House of William Bateman in Haverford-West, and committed to the Town-Gaol, and two Days after, being brought before the Magistrates, they sent the former three to the House of Correction and ordered Richard Poole to remain in Prison till the Wind served to send him to Ireland, where he dwelt, and then to be whipped and sent thither. . . . —Vol. I., p. 748.

Anno 1662.—On the 8th of September, James Picton[1] was committed to Carmarthen Castle, under Sentence of Premunire for refusing to Swear, and from thence, after four Months, removed to the Gaol at Haverford-West, where he remained Prisoner many Years.—Vol. I., p. 748.

Owen Ellis . . . was also excommunicated for refusing to pay 2d. for a Demand of Tithe for Cheese. —Vol. I., p. 749.

Anno 1672.—In this Year, by King Charles the Second his Letters Patent, were discharged. . . . . out of Carmarthen Castle, James Picton, who had lain in close Confinement there ten Years under Sentence of Premunire.—Vol. I., p. 755.

Anno 1662.—In the Month called August, Nell Woolford,[2] Mary Edoe, Elizabeth Luntly, Nell Griffith, and Catherine Lockier, all of Haverford-West, were brought before the Judge of Assize, who committed them to close Prison for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

In September, Humphry Williams and Rebecca his Wife, Abigail, the Wife of William Gray, John Howel, and Rebecca Williams, jun., as they were

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[1] James Picton belonged to Swansea, a Quaker stronghold down to the 19th century. He wrote *A just plea against Swearing and against the National Worship of England* (London, 1663).

[2] A Wolford was mayor three times, and sheriff four times between 1655 and 1695; an Eddowe was sheriff in 1661.

going to a Meeting in Haverford-West, were taken in the Street, and imprisoned some Days.—Vol. I., p. 749.

Anno 1663.—William Fortune, John Davis, and Humphry Williams, were imprisoned some Days in the Month called April, for appearing at the Assizes in Pembrookshire with their hats on.—Vol. I., p. 750.

Anno 1666.—In this Year Hugh Lloyd, of Haverford-West, died a Prisoner for his Testimony against Swearing: For which cause also, Edward Lord[1] was a Prisoner at Haverford-West. And in the same Year Hugh Simonds and Laurence Edwards were committed to Prison for Absence from the National Worship.—Vol. I., p. 751.

Anno 1670.—In this Year also, many of this People suffered very grievous and exorbitant Distresses for their religious Meetings, of which we have the following Instances, viz. :—

I. Thomas Simonds, of Pincheston in Pembrookshire, for suffering Meetings at his House, had his Cattle taken away at one Time worth 24*l.*, which were sold for 8*l.* At another Time, some Household Goods of his worth 26s. were sold for 7s. And at another Time, Corn, Hay, and Thatch, taken from him to the value of 20*l.*, were sold for 5*l.*, of which one Third was ordered at Sessions to be given to the Poor, but they, conscious of the Sufferer's Innocence, from whose Charity they had often found Relief, refused to receive any of that Money when tendered them.

II. William Thomas, of Llandewy, being fined 5s., was met on the Highway by the chief Constable, a petty Constable, and an Informer, who demanded the Horse he rode upon ; he asking for their Warrant,

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[1] Of Rudbaxton. In 1675 he was fined £5 for refusing to be sworn in as bailiff, and twice suffered excessive distraint for tithes.

was answered with, Sirrah, do you question the King's Power? And at the same Time was struck on the Head and Shoulders with a great Staff, and pluckt from his Horse, the Constables looking on, but not daring to gainsay the Act of their Master, the Informer. The Horse was taken away for a 5s. Fine, and afterwards sold for 3*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Beside which, they took from him a Pan worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

III. Lewis David, for 20*l.* Fine, had his Corn and Hay seized to the Value of 25*l.* and sold for 8*l.*, being all the Effects he had in the County of Pembrook, but he having an House and Land in Carmarthenshire, the Justices sent a Certificate thither, by which his Cattle, Corn, Hay, and Bedding there, were seized to the Value of 36*l.* more, which they also sold for 8*l.*, so that having taken the Value of 61*l.* for a Fine of 20*l.* they yet pretended to want 4*l.* of their first demand.—Vol. I., p. 752.

Towards the end of the reign of Charles II., the sufferers heard that there was, across the sea, a pleasant land where they could enjoy freedom of worship, where the atmosphere was Friendly, and where fertile farms could be had almost for the asking. This pleasant land was Pennsylvania,[1] owned and ruled by the Quaker of highest social standing, William Penn.

Penn's father, the great admiral Sir William, had died leaving him a claim against the Government of nearly £15,000—money lent and salary unpaid. The son, anxious to find a place where the prisoners could be at rest and hear no more the voice of the oppressor, asked

[1] Penn had intended calling his province New Wales, because it was mountainous and also, perhaps, because that name would continue the chain of New England, New Amsterdam (New York), and New Jersey. The secretary of the Privy Council, however, being an Episcopalian Welshman, objected to even a verbal connection between his native land and a Quaker settlement. Penn, therefore, remembering that the country was wooded as well as mountainous, suggested Sylvania. To this the King proposed to prefix Penn in honour of the admiral. The admiral's son demurred, but he was over-ruled, and Pensylvania was finally fixed on.

the King to give him, as payment, a tract of unoccupied land in America. Charles, whose treasury was often empty, thought a grant of uncounted miles which brought him nothing (and which in strict justice did not belong to him) would be an easy release from a troublesome debt, so Penn obtained (on 5th March, 1681) the charter which he sought.

Without settlers the province would have been as valueless to him as it had been to the King, and settlers were accordingly invited. Of the Nonconformists who naturally accepted the invitation none accepted more readily and freely than the Quakers, and of the Quakers none more readily and freely than the Welsh. Their persecution having been specially severe, their desire for liberty and peace was specially keen. It was also their desire to preserve their nationality: they were willing to live near the English settlers, but did not want to live amongst them.

They sent a committee of a dozen of their leading men (of whom Lewis David of Llanddewi Velfrey was one) to represent their views to Penn. When they met him in London they found him quite compliant. He promised to give them exclusive title to a barony where they could keep up their old language and their old customs, and they promised to try to dispose of 40,000 or more acres. Seven 'companies' of them bought 30,000 acres almost at once, the remainder being afterwards sold in smaller lots to individuals. The only 'company' which concerns us immediately was headed by Lewis David, who paid £60 for a lot of 3000 acres (conveyed to him by deed dated March 2nd, 1681[1]). He in turn (by deeds dated May, 1682) conveyed

500 acres to William Howell of Castlebythe,
1000 acres to Henry Lewis of Redstone,
500 acres to Rees Rotheroe of Llanwenog, Cardiganshire,

[1] The facts respecting the dealings in land are summarised from C. H. Browning's *Welsh Settlement of Pensylvania.* (Browning gives a reason for this spelling of the name.)

250 acres to Evan Thomas of Llanycefn, and
250 acres to Maurice Scourfield of Narberth,[1]

retaining the remaining 500 acres for himself. He did not emigrate till about 1690, and when he did he left some of his children behind. After holding a prominent position in the settlement he died in March, 1708, and was buried at Merion.

The settlers had frequent dealings in land among themselves; by 1702 there had been so many changes in the holdings and the holders that a new survey became necessary. This showed that parts of the original grant to Lewis David were then occupied by—

1. David Hugh (of whom I know nothing more).
2. Henry, John David, and Nathan Thomas, who who may have been related to William Thomas of Llanddewi.
3. John Lewis, sen., and John Lewis, jun., who probably belonged to the Llanddewi family.
4. Richard Hayes, who is said to have come from Ilmiston (? Uzmaston).
5. Maurice Llewellyn of Castlebythe, and
6. David Rees (probably the David Rice of 'near Redstone,' in Glenn's list).

Henry Lewis of Redstone, by deed dated May 10th, 1682, bought for £25 1000 acres on which he settled soon afterwards. In 1684 he sold 250 acres to John Lewis, and in 1695, Henry Lewis, jun., sold 100 acres to John Lewis, jun., and 50 acres to Richard Hayes. Hayes had already bought 50 acres from William Howell, and 160 from John Burge, clothier, of Haverfordwest, who also sold 250 acres to William Kelly, weaver, of the same town.

Henry Lewis, sen., called his new home by the Welsh

[1] Maurice Scourfield, dying in 1682, did not emigrate. John, son to him and Dorothy, daughter of Henry Bowen of Haverfordwest, conveyed these 250 acres, by deed dated April 22nd, 1699, to Owen Thomas. (This is an inference made with the aid of information from Mr. Francis Green, from the contradictory statements of Mr. Browning and Mr. Glenn.)

name of his old home, Maencoch.[1] He held, at one time or other, nearly every possible office, civil or religious, in the community. His will, made in 1688, and witnessed by Lewis David, Griffith Owen, and Thomas Ellis, was proved in 1705. He left Maencoch to his wife (Margaret Protheroe, whom he had married in 1670), and after her to his sons Henry and Lewis. He also provided for his son Samuel, and for his daughter Elizabeth (who had married Richard Hayes, jun., in 1697).

Richard Hayes, sen., said to be of Ilmiston (? Uzmaston), and his wife Issett, are described as 'aged Friends' when they left Pembrokeshire in 1687. He died in 1697 leaving his estate to his wife, and after her to his son Richard (who had married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Lewis of Redstone). He also gave legacies to his son John, and to his cousin Sarah James. Richard Hayes jun., 'having received a better education than was usual among the early emigrants, and being withal a man of excellent business qualifications, was almost constantly occupied in some public employment.' His daughter Hannah married in 1727, James Jones, who was born in Wales in 1699.

William Jenkins, 'emasculator,' of Tenby, was born in 1648. He married in 1678 Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Griffith of Tenby. In 1681 he bought 1000 acres which he seems to have sold again, because, when he emigrated in 1685, he settled on 250 acres which he had bought from John Poyer of Redstone. In 1698 he removed to Abington, where Jenkinstown preserves his name to this day. After serving as justice and Member of Assembly he died on June 7th, 1712.

The 'Welsh Tract' is now almost a part of Philadelphia, but the love of the original settlers for their *hen wlad* is brought to mind by such place-names as Merion,

[1] Mr. Glenn, innocent of Welsh, says that Maencoch was 'probably a corruption of Maenclochog, a parish in Pembrokeshire, nine miles from Narberth.'—Merion, 290.

Radnor, Montgomery, Bryn Mawr, Gwynedd, Uwchlan, Tredyffryn, Haverford, St. Davids, and Narberth ; and it is interesting for us to note that the farm-house built by Maurice Llewellyn and called Castle Bythe in memory of his Pembrokeshire home was still standing a few years ago.[1]

After the passing of the Toleration Act, when zeal was no longer fanned by persecution, Quakerism began to decline, and it has continued to decline almost steadily ever since. To state the various reasons why, so far from increasing, it has failed to maintain its numbers would be irrelevant, but I may say that, while some of them were inherent in the system, others might have been removed without damage to its frame-work. Of the causes which were matters more of policy than principle, the chief was the rule that any member marrying out of the body should be disowned. The disastrous effects of this rule were actual and potential : it lost to the society thousands of actual members, and, in their children, thousands more of potential members.

In Pembrokeshire all the causes operated on a community already depleted by emigration. The rapid loss of strength after the emigration is illustrated by the fact that, whereas between 1682 and 1691 three of the ten Yearly Meetings[2] for Wales were held in the county, only five of the ninety-six between 1692 and 1797 were held in Pembrokeshire.

At the end of the 17th century there were meetings with or without houses at Haverfordwest, Redstone, Puncheston, Jamestown (near Manorbier), Newport, and St. Davids. Regular meetings were discontinued at Puncheston in 1725, at Newport in 1726, at St. Davids

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[1] For the names of some of the emigrants see Appendix II.

[2] The places of meeting were : Redstone, 1682 ; Haverfordwest, 1684, 1691, 1715, 1749, 1781 ; Tenby, 1743 ; Pembroke, 1766.

in 1732, at Redstone in 1766, and at Jamestown in 1777,[1] though meetings might be held in the derelict chapels when a travelling minister visited the county, and we hear of marriages celebrated in them even when they were nearly roofless.[2] In January, 1714 (and again in June, 1723), the only meetings reported to be collecting for the 'general service' were Haverfordwest, Redstone, Jamestown, and St. Davids.

As a kind of compensation for the loss which the Society suffered towards the end of the 17th century by emigration to America, there was a small immigration from America towards the end of the 18th century, when the Starbucks and other Friends came over to found Milford.[3] Their meeting was started in the autumn of 1794, and their meeting-house was opened on March 3rd, 1811. Even with this accession of strength there were only fourteen members in 1829, and no member had been admitted 'by convincement' since 1800. I believe that the last member to be so admitted was George Phillips (universally known as '*the* Quaker' during my school-days at Haverfordwest), who was received in 1857 into the Society whose traditional virtues he fully exemplified.

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[1] These dates are taken from the Minutes of the Pembrokeshire Monthly Meeting, now preserved in Devonshire House.

[2] The burial ground for the Redstone district is at Trewern, halfway between Llanddewi Velfrey and Whitland; that for the Puncheston district at Martel, about half a mile east of Little Newcastle; and that for the Haverfordwest district on the Mount, Portfield. A good many of the early Friends were buried at West Hook, though I do not know why that place was chosen, or whether the yard is still preserved.

[3] As I am dealing with the Pembrokeshire Quakers, the history of these Americans is beside my purpose. It has already been told in *The Builders of Milford* by Miss Flora Thomas, who had access to a very interesting series of private papers.

APPENDICES.

1.—The Sufferers.

Of the sufferers named[1] by Besse the following certainly belonged to the county of Pembroke :—

HAVERFORDWEST. William Bateman and his wife, Evan Bowen (Prendergast), John Burge, Mary Eddowe, Morgan Eynon (Besse has ' Eyron ') and Joan his wife, James (Gawler says ' Jennit ') Jones, Francis Lloyd (Prendergast), Hugh Lloyd, Catherine Lockyer, Elizabeth Luntly, Peregrine Musgrave, Henry Relief and Elizabeth his wife, James Thomas, Nell Woolford.

RUDBAXTON. Edward Lord.

LLANDDEWI VELFREY. Lewis David and Susan his wife, Evan John,[2] Alice Lewis, James Lewis, David Rice, William Thomas.[2]

LLAWHADEN. William Thomas (probably the preceding).

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[1] Besse, probably copying faithfully the names that he found in the countless minor lists from which he compiled his ponderous record, often gives several spellings of the same name. In this Appendix I give the normal spellings.

[2] William Thomas was a frequent sufferer. Besse first mentions him under the year 1659 (Vol. I., p. 741), when he was imprisoned for ' standing before the minister in the steeple-house.' Gawler gives some further particulars (p. 23) :—

' William Thomas of Llandvey in Pembrookshire for standing witness against Stephen Hughes, called minister, in the steeple-house of Llandivilio, for which he was apprehended and brought before John Elliot, called justice.'

' Llandivilio ' is Llandissilio, to the living of which David Jones was instituted in 1657, at the instigation of his friend, the famous Stephen Hughes. Gawler adds :—

' Though this man, Stephen Hughes, be accounted such a great priest in Pembrook and Carmarthen Shires, yet here he is made manifest to be a persecutor and a striker, who struck Evan John of the Parish of Llandeny in the county aforesaid, in the presence of William Thomas and George Howel of the said parish.'

Though Gawler doubtless thought that he was writing the truth we are not bound to believe that Stephen Hughes was ' a persecutor and a striker ' because Quakers who had been victims to the zeal of some of the clergy were not likely to examine the evidence critically when they heard any ' priest ' accused of harshness.

NARBERTH. John Husband, Evan Protheroe.

REDSTONE. Thomas Ellis, Henry Lewis.

ROBESTON WATHEN. Harry Lewis, John Poyer.

TENBY. David Hitchins, William Jenkins, James Lewis. (Gawler mentions Thomas Barrett as a Friend living here in 1659.)

PUNCHESTON. David Lawrence, Thomas Simons and his wife and their sons Hugh, John, and Evan.

HENRY'S MOAT. Evan Simons (possibly the Evan Simons of Puncheston).

SPITTAL. William Owen.

CASTLE BYTHE. Maurice Llewelyn, Mary Llewelyn.

WISTON. James James.

LLANDISSILIO. Richard Evan, George Lewis.

LLANYCEFN. Thomas Griffith.

LANGOLMAN. Lewis James.

ILMISTON (? Uzmaston). Richard Hayes.

REYNALTON. Thomas Willis.

HACSKET (? Hacket near Reynalton), John Harris.

Besse does not say where the following lived, but, as they were imprisoned at Haverfordwest, we may presume that they lived in Pembrokeshire, except when we know them to be visitors :—

Henry Clayton, Robert Cornock, Thomas David, John Davis, David Edward, Henry Edward, Laurence Edward, Margaret Edward, Henry Evan, William Fortune,[1] Abigail the wife of William Gray, Howel

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[1] William Fortune may have been the father of the George Fortune respecting whom the Men's Meeting held at Haverfordwest on 'the 16th 5^{m} [July] 1703' passed the following curious resolution :—

'In as much as we have had information of George Fortune disorderly walking & y^{t} he do not in sevrall respects answer ye profesion he have made of truth not wth standing he have often admonished & counseld by sevrall frds & in o^{r} monthly meeting in ye 3^{m} last sent 2 frds from the meeting to advise him and to let him know y^{t} frds desired him to be at ye meeting ye 4^{m} following, he not answering ye s^{d} request & slighting all advice & endeavours y^{t} have been used for his good do persist in his obstinat will & slights frds & meetings therefore we can not have unity wth him or esteem him as one of y^{r} [our] communion unless he repent & forsake ye evill of his way.'

Griffith, Rice Harris, John Hilline, John Holmes (?Holme), Elizabeth Howel, John Howel, Thomas Kent, James Lewis, John Lewis, Griffith Morgan, Maurice Owen, Philip Price, David Simons, Francis Simons, Ursula Simons, Richard White, Thomas William, David Williams, Edmund Williams, Humphry Williams, and Rebecca his wife, Rebecca Williams, jun.

Visitors : Alice Birkett, Elizabeth Holme (? John Holme), James Picton, Richard Poole.

The following probably lived in the county :—

Maurice Cole, John Evans, Edward Griffith, John Griffith, Joseph Griffith, William Hillay, David Jones, Griffith Jones, Owen Lewis.

The following possibly lived in the county :—

Arthur Bewes, Amos Davies, Evan Davies, Rice Evans, Maurice Humphrey, Elizabeth John, Morgan John, Susan Mansell, John Meredith, Pierce Morris, Philip Price, John Reynolds, William Reynolds, John Richards, Ellis Roberts, John Robins, John Williams.

2.—The Emigrants.

The following names of Pembrokeshire Friends who emigrated are taken from a list (unfortunately 'not intended to be exhaustive') in Glenn's *Welsh Founders of Pennsylvania* :—

HAVERFORDWEST. Janet Humphries, maid to George Painter, emigrated 1683. David Jones, husbandman, em. 1699—1700. Samuel Jones, husbandman ; doubtless the Samuel John concerning whom there is a testimony in the 'Memorials of deceased Ministers.' He is there said to have been born in 1680, em. 1709, d. 16/10/1766

Francis Lloyd (B),[1] shoemaker, em *c.* 1686. George Painter, em. 1683.

LLANDDEWI VELFREY. Lewis David (B). Rees Hent, yeoman, em. 1688; returned to fetch his family, 1694. Alice Lewis (B), d. of James Lewis, em. 1710, m. Hugh Evans. John Lewis, yeoman, her brother, em. 1710. John Rice (given in Glenn's list as from 'near Redstone'), a minor, s. of David Rice; em. 1696 'with the consent of his parents.'

NARBERTH. John Scourfield.

REDSTONE. Thomas Ellis (B), em. 1683; Francis Jones, em. 1711; Daniel Lewis, em 1701–2; Henry Lewis.

TENBY. William Jenkins (B), 'emasculator.'

PUNCHESTON. David Lawrence (B), em. 1683 with Thomas Ellis, whose d. he m.

CASTLE BYTHE. William Howel, em. c. 1683. Maurice Llewelyn (B), gentleman, b. 1645, em. 1686.

LLANDISSILIO. Francis Howel, m. Margaret Mortimer, em. 1684, d. 1696.

ILMISTON (?Uzmaston). John Hayes, husbandman, s. of Richard Hayes, sen., em. 1687; Richard Hayes, sen. (B), yeoman, em. 1687, d. at an advanced age in 1697; Richard Hayes, his wife Issett, and his sons Richard and John.

LITTLE NEWCASTLE.[2] Morgan David, yeoman, em. before 1694.

BAYVIL. James Rowland, gentleman, of Rhos y Bayvil, em. 1700; John Rowland, his brother, em. before 1715.

The following are simply said to be of 'co. Pembroke':

Griffith John, a minister, b. 1683, em. 1709, d. 1778.

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[1] (B) one of the sufferers mentioned by Besse.

[2] Glenn says 'Lithrens Castle,' but I know of no place of that name in the county, and Little Newcastle is about as far west as Castle Bythe is east of the centre at Puncheston, and there is a Quaker burial ground near it.

John Lewis (B), yeoman, em. 1683, d. 1704. Thomas Owen, yeoman, em. before 1692; Philip Price (B), husbandman, em. before 1692; Owen Thomas came to Penn. on a visit, 1719, and is supposed to have stayed; Simeon Thomas, husbandman, em. 1708.

The following names mentioned by Browning are not in Glenn's list :—

From Redstone. Henry, Samuel, and Elizabeth, children of Henry Lewis.

From Llangefn. Owen Thomas.

Probably from Llanddewi. Henry, Nathan, and John David Thomas; John Lewis, sen. and jun.

Place unknown. David Hugh, Griffith Owen.

Register of St. Peter, Carmarthen

(Continued from Vol. VIII., p. 66.)

Baptisms.

1671.

Mar. 27. Mary d.[1] of Edward Gower.
Apr. 15. Mary d. of John Williams, esq.
Apr. 22. Henry s. of John Watter.
May 8. Rowland s. of John Callon.
May 9. David s. of Charles Lenoy.
May 23. Elizabeth d. of John Okeley, alderman.
May 23 Evan s. of David William of Priory Street, tailor.
May 25. Robert s. of David Lewis, tyler, Priory Street.
May 25. Elen d. of Thomas Harry of King Street.
May 26. Sara d. of Mervill Bevans of Dam Street.
Jun 13. Evan s. of Thomas Rees of Frances.[2]
Jun. 21. Richard s. of Thomas Rees of Frances.[2]
Jul. 6. Elizabeth d. of Robert Hugh.

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[1] A uniform system has been adopted as in the case of the marriage entries of this parish, published in the two preceding volumes. For economy of space the letter s. is used as a contraction for son, and the letter d. for daughter, and ds. for daughters. The early portions of the Register being in Latin, it has been impossible to be certain as to the correct translation of several names owing to the fact that the Latin word is often the equivalent of two or more English names. Thus *Jacobus* may mean James or Jacob; *Maria* is the equivalent of Mary or Maria, while *Riceus* is indifferently used for Rees, Rice, or Richard, though in Welsh documents it generally means Rees or Rice. In the following translation the words mentioned above have been respectively translated James, Mary, and Rees, unless there were good reasons for adopting the other synonyms. In the Registers and Transcript Registers some entries have been inserted out of order of date, but have been in this translation put in their proper places. In connection with the baptismal entries the reader should consult *Parish Registers in West Wales*, published in *West Wales Historical Records*, Vol. VII., p. 165.

[2] *i.e.*, of the Franchise. The borough of Carmarthen was divided into five wards, namely King Street Ward, St. Mary Street Ward, Gell Street Ward, and the Upper Franchise and Lower Franchise. It is not clear whether the Upper or the Lower Franchise is referred to in this entry.

Jul. 13. Elizabeth d. of David Davids of Dam Street.
Jul. 31. Thomas s. of Thomas Rees of Trevechan.
Jul. 31. Thomas s. of Rowland Moris.
Jul. 31. Richard, s. of David Richard.
Aug. 6. Anne d. of Evan David Harry of Frances.[1]
Aug. 20. Jonathan s. of Richard Watkin.
Sep. 7. George s. of Evan Thomas, glazier.
Sep. 10. Matilda d. of Richard Evans of Frances.[1]
Sep. 24. Nicholas s. of John Edwards.
Sep. 24. Charles s. of Maurice Harry.
Sep. 26. Margaret d. of Jenkin Rees, hatter.
Oct. 1. William s. of Watkin John Gwyn of Frances.[1]
Oct. 1. Katherine d. of David Rees, tailor.
Oct. 1. John s. of John Williams, mason.
Oct. 1. Michael s. of Rees David of the Gorse.
Oct. 8. Thomas s. of William Jones, drover.
Oct. 8. Robert s. of Evan Morgan.
Oct. 12. Thomas s. of Thomas Bevans, clerk, vicar of Llandilovaure.
Oct. 23. Rees s. of Howell Rees of Frances.[1]
Oct. 28. Katherine d. of Thomas Rees, tucker, Priory Street.
Oct. 31. Charles s. of John Williams of Foeslase.
Oct. 31. James s. of Richard Woods.
Nov. 16. Walter s. of Walter Harryes, corvicer.
Nov. 23. Richard s. of Thomas Bowen, apothecary.
Nov. 24. Burgess s. of Richard Weekes.
Dec. 5. Richard s. of Okeley Leigh.
Dec. 27. Robert s. of John Dempsy.
Dec. 31. Amy d. of Thomas Rees.
Jan. 2. Robert s. of Griffith Moris.
Jan. 31. Martin s. of Howell David.
Jan. 31. George s. of George Evans, dyer.
Feb. 2. Lewis s. of Teg Rudderch, mariner.
Mar. 19. Daniel s. of David John, carpenter.
Mar. 19. David s. of David John, carpenter.
Mar. 23. Thomas s. of Henry David Jenkin.

1672.

Apr. 9. Ester d. of Owen David.
Apr. 14. Thomas s. of Henry Jenkin.

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[1] *i.e.*, of the Franchise. The borough of Carmarthen was divided into five wards, namely King Street Ward, St. Mary Street Ward, Gell Street Ward, and the Upper Franchise and Lower Franchise. It is not clear whether the Upper or Lower Franchise is referred to in this entry.

Apr. 14. Mary d. of John Griffith.
Apr. 14. David s. of Thomas Hugh.
May 16. Christopher s., and Jane d. of John Williams.
May 27. Elizabeth d. of George David.
Jun. 6. Elizabeth d. of Morgan Matthew.
Jun. 8. Charles s. of Richard Low.
Jun. 16. Catherine d. of Thomas Brookes.
Jun. 30. Thomas s. of William James.
Jul. 10. James s. of John Phillip.
Jul. 15. Mary d. of Thomas David.
Jul. 21. Roger s. of Rees Thomas.
Jul. 28. George s. of Richard Lloyd.
Jul. 28. Thomas s. of John Thomas.
Aug. 11. Anne d. of Richard Price.
Aug. 16. Edward s. of Thomas Jones.
Aug. 18. Richard s. of Maurice David.
Sep. 10. Sage d. of Griffith Humphrey.
Sep. 13. Charles s. of Charles de Lanoy.
Sep. 15. David s. of Lewis Evan.
Sep. 26. John s. of John Edwards.
Oct. 2. Thomas s. of John Jones.
Oct. 6. David s. of Evan Morgan.
Oct. 13. Maud d. of Thomas Lewis.
Oct. 19. Margaret d. of Thomas Harry.
Oct. 27. Margaret d. of William Jones.
Nov. 17. Lettice d. of Griffith Lewis.
Nov. 24. Anne d. of John Games.
Dec. 1. Rachel d. of Thomas William.
Dec. 5. David s. of Robert Smart.
Dec. 8. Edward s. of John Rees.
Dec. 22. Jane d. of John William.
Dec. 29. Phillip s. of Thomas Rees.
Jan. 5. Jane d. of William Vaughan.
Jan. 8. Edward s. of Edward Gower.
Jan. 12. Rees s. of Thomas Rees.
Jan. 12. Elenor d. of John Walter.
Jan. 16. Grissel d. of Thomas William.
Jan. 21. Rees s. of Charles Lewis.
Feb. 9. Roger s. of Thomas Harry.
Feb. 19. Margaret d. of Robert Hugh.
Feb. 23. Margaret d. of Richard Evan.
Mar. 11. Sara d. of Gwalter Thomas.
Mar. 16. Hester d. of Thomas Richard.
Mar. 20. Maud d. of Thomas David Mredyth.

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1673.

Apr. 7. Mariamne d. of Richard Weekes.
Apr. 7. Edward s. of John Read.
Apr. 14. Thomas s. of Jenkin Rees.
Apr. 18. Richard s. of Richard Phillips.
Apr. 27. Thomas s. of William Davy.
Apr. 29. Blanch d. of Griffith Samuel.
May 4. Sara d. of Griffith Rees.
May 15. George s. and Elizabeth d. of George Ketchmet.
May 29. Sage d. of Richard John Rees.
Jun. 15. David s. of Richard Thomas.
Jun. 15. Mary d. of Evan John.
Jun. 26. Catherine d. of Richard Eynon.
Jun. 29. Gwalter s. of Gwalter David.
Jul. 13. Ruth d. of Griffith Thomas.
Jul. 18. John s. of Owen Thomas, clerk.
Jul. 19. Anthony s. of Martin Lewis.
Aug. 31. Jane d. of Mredyth John.
Oct. 14. Daniel s. of Daniel Richard.
Oct. 19. Anne d. of Matthias Jones.
Oct. 19. Sydney d. of Thomas Watkins.
Nov. 1. Elyzabeth d. of David Rees.
Nov. 2. Edward s. of Thomas William.
Nov. 2. Rebecca d. of Richard Woodes.
Nov. 23. Mary d. of David Lewis.
Nov. 23. Richard s. of Evan Hugh.
Nov. 21. Margaret d. of Stephen Weeden.
Nov. 23. Ginnett d. of Roger William.
Dec. 7. Anne d. of Rowland Morris.
Dec. 9. Jane d. of Evan David Hary.
Dec. 18. Catherine d. of Morris James.
Dec. 28. Emula d. of Gwalter Haries.
Dec. 28. Rebecca and Sarah ds. of Robert Lewis.
Dec. 29. John s. of John Phillips.
Jan. 7. Catherine d. of Thomas Harry.
Jan. 9. Thomas s. of Richard Chamberlaine.
Jan. 13. Elizabeth d. of Thomas Bevan, clerk.
Jan. 18. Sarah d. of Thomas Hugh.
Jan. 19. Gwalter s. of William Jones.
Jan. 30. Charles s. of Evan Morgan.
Feb. 1. Jane d. of Roger Powell.
Feb. 8. John s. of Thomas Rees.
Feb. 8. Richard s. of Lewis Eynon.
Feb. 13. Rees s. of John Williams, esq.
Feb. 15. Catherine d. of Robert Griffith.

Feb. 19. Morgan s. of John Rees.
Feb. 22. Rachel d. of John Morris.
Mar. 1. John s. of David William.
Mar. 13. Richard s. of Griffith Thomas.
Mar. 18. David s. of William Eynon.
Mar. 18. Mary d. of Henry David Jenkin.
Mar. 22. David s. of John Edward.
Mar. 22. Dorothy d. of Oakle Leigh.

1674.

Mar. 29. Roger s. of Thomas Brooks.
Apr. 5. Richard s. of John David.
Apr. 5. Anne d. of Lewis Evan.
Apr. 5. Catherine d. of John Jones.
Apr. 6. Sara d. of Charles de Luney.
Apr. 27. John s. of Richard Harry.
Apr. 30. Sara d. of Martin Beynion.
May 3. Mary d. of William Eynon.
May 10. Mary d. of Griffith Lewis.
May 17. Sara d. of Griffith Evan.
May 24. Mary d. of Thomas Harry.
May 25. Mary d. of Thomas David.
May 25. Rees s. of Harry John.
Jun. 13. William s. of David Rees.
Jun. 24. Elizabeth d. of Thomas Bowen.
Jun. 25. Katherine d. of Griffith Thomas.
Jun. 30. Sage d. of Thomas Pontun.
Jul. 9. Albon s. of Griffith Evan.
Jul. 19. William s. of Mervil Bevan.
Jul. 26. John s. of Thomas John.
Jul. 26. Rees s. of Griffith Moris.
Jul. 27. Margaret and Sarah ds. of Morgan Llowarch.
Jul. 29. Sara d. of John Rydon.
Aug. 14. William s. of Jenkin David.
Aug. 30. John s. of William James.
Aug. 31. Thomas s. of Richard Philip.
Sep. 6. Edward s. of Thomas Bevan.
Sep. 26. Lewis and Jennett s. and d. of John Jenkin.
Sep. 27. Rees s. of Owen David.
Oct. 4. Jenett d. of Jenkin John.
Oct. 18. William s. of William Jenkin.
Nov. 10. James s. of John Griffith.
Nov. 19. Lewis s. of John Jones.
Nov. 19. Eleanor d. of Howell Thomas.
Dec. 6. John s. of David Davies.

Dec. 8. Evan s. of John Thomas.
Dec. 25. Christmass s. of William James.
Jan. 7. Stephen s. of Steephen Weeden.
Jan. 17. Grace d. of Henry Atherton, doctor of medicine.
Jan. 17. Lettice d. of Lewis Jones.
Feb. 7. Thomas s. of Thomas Jones.
Feb. 7. Mary d. of John Collon.
Feb. 14. Elizabeth d. of Robert Lewis.
Mar. 7. Maud d. of Thomas Rees.
Mar. 7. Anne d. of William Eynion.
Mar. 11. Job s. of Moris William.
Mar. 19. Katherine d. of Samuel Rees.

1675.

Apr. 4. John s. of Richard Weeks, clerk.
Apr. 18. John s. of Thomas David Mredith.
Apr. 24. David s. of Griffith Humphrey.
May 6. Sara d. of Edward Jones.
May 11. Elizabeth d. of Lewis Griffith.
May 13. Thomas s. of Martin Beynon.
May 15. Sara d. of John Griffith.
May 18. Joan d. of Thomas Griffith.
Jun. 4. Anne d. of Nicholas Roberts, clerk.
Jun. 16. Rachel d. of John Philips.
Jun. 29. Margaret d. of Thomas David.
Jul. 1. David d. of John Williams, alderman.
Jul. 4. Gwenllian d. of Thomas Walter.
Jul. 9. Jane d. of Morgan Thomas.
Jul. 15. Stephen s. of Walter Thomas.
Jul. 18. David s. of Thomas Rees.
Jul. 31. Richard s. of Richard Bruer.
Aug. 3. Mary d. of David Griffith.
Aug. 4. Anne d. of Griffith Thomas.
Aug. 6. Edward s. of Moris James.
Aug. 8. Mary d. of Walter Harris.
Aug. 26. William s. of Theophilus Bevans.
Aug. 29. William s. of Griffith Thomas.
Aug. 30. Griffith s. of Griffith Reed.
Sep. 5. Jonathan s. of Richard Kradocke.
Sep. 5. Richard s. of John Moris.
Sep. 10. John s. of Lewis Evan.
Sep. 12. Elizabeth d. of Eynon John.
Sep. 14. Margaret d. of Richard David.
Sep. 16. Sara d. of Richard Watkin.
Sep. 19. David s. of Howell David.

Sep. 19. Ester d. of Thomas David.
Sep. 26. Rowland s. of Rowland Moris.
Sep. 26. Lucy d. of Griffith Moris.
Sep. 26. Margaret d. of Thomas Lewis.
Sep. 27. Elizabeth and Margaret ds. of Moris Hugh.
Sep. 30. Elizabeth d. of David Rees.
Oct. 3. Anne d. of David —.
Oct. 10. John s. of Moris Harry.
Oct. 24. Mary d. of William Day.
Oct. 31. Thomas s. of Thomas Harry.
Nov. 1. Rowland s. of David ap David.
Nov. 1. John s. of David Rees.
Nov. 2. Sara d. of Mathias Jones.
Nov. 5. Nicholas s. of John Reed.
Nov. 7. David s. of William James.
Nov. 18. Edward s. of David John.
Nov. 21. Mary d. of Thomas Rees.
Dec. 10. John s. of Evan Morgan.
Dec. 14. John s. of Jenkin Rees.
Dec. 26. Mary d. of Roger William.
Jan. 2. Elizabeth d. of Oakeley Leigh.
Jan. 2. Sara d. of Griffith Thomas.
Jan. 2. Henry and Elizabeth s. and d. of Evan Hugh.
Jan. 11. Elizabeth d. of Edmond Meyricke, vicar.
Jan. 13. Morgan s. of Walter David.
Jan. 14. Sara d. of John Ryder.
Jan. 16. Richard s. of William Jones.
Jan. 28. Thomas s. of Richard Woods.
Feb. 2. Richard s. of Charles Lewis.
Feb. 13. Thomas s. of James Thomas.
Mar. 9. Anne d. of James Philips.
Mar. 10. Richard s. of Edward Gower.
Mar. 12. Marya d. of Robert Griffith.
Mar. 19. Elizabeth d. of Jenkin John.
Mar. 19. Alice d. of Morgan Llowarch.
Mar. 19. Elinor d. of John William David.

1676.

Mar. 31. Margery d. of Thomas William.
Apr. 2. Margaret d. of Thomas William.
Apr. 6. Richard s. of William Thomas.
Apr. 10. David s. of Job Rees.
Apr. 18. Catherine d. of Thomas John.
Apr. 20. Elizabeth d. of John Watkins.
Apr. 21. Harry s. of Thomas Harry.

Apr. 23. Mary d. of Griffith Rees.
Apr. 30. Margaret d. of John William.
May 5. Anne d. of Thomas David Mredith.
May 9. Hugh s. of John Ryder.
May 18. John s. of William Jenkin.
May 18. Mary d. of John Games.
May 21. William s. of Samuel Rees.
Jun. 4. Margaret d. of Edward Hugh.
Jun. 11. Catherine d. of Roger Powell.
Jun. 11. Mary d. of John David.
Jun. 18. Jane d. of Thomas Jenkin.
Jun. 21. Jane d. of Richard Evan.
Jun. 29. Jonathan s. of Griffith Harry.
Jul. 5. William s. of William Moris.
Jul. 8. Jane d. of Harry David Jenkin.
Jul. 18. William s. of Humphrey Panton.
Jul. 27. Mary d. of Richard Eynon.
Aug. 3. William s. of Hugh David.
Aug. 6. Mary d. of Howell Thomas.
Aug. 10. William s. of Thomas Bowen.
Sep. 10. Elizabeth d. of Thomas Rees.
Sep. 20. Rees s. of Thomas Newsham.
Sep. 24. Dority d. of Lewis Richard.
Oct. 6. John s. of Richard Philips.
Oct. 9. Mary d. of John Watkin.
Oct. 11. Samuel s. of John Shadock.
Nov. 11. Thomas s. of Daniel Richard.
Nov. 12. Thomas. s of Walter Thomas.
Nov. 12. William s. of Edward Lloyd.
Nov. 26. Sara d. of Thomas Rees.
Dec. 5. Anne d. of David Richard.
Jan. 4. Elizabeth d. of Thomas John.
Jan. 7. James s. of Thomas Bevan.
Jan. 20. Elizabeth d. of Howell David.
Jan. 28. John s. of Richard John Rees.
Feb. 1. Sage d. of William Eynon.
Feb. 4. Althamia d. of Charles de Lanoy.
Feb. 16. Elenor d. of David Lewis.
Feb. 18. Philip s. of Mathias Jones.
Feb. 18. Mary d. of Theophilus Bevans.
Feb. 18. Mary d. of Thomas Rees.
Feb. 27. John s. of John Awbrey.
Mar. 4. Lodowicke s. of Thomas Gwyn.
Mar. 6. Roger s. of Richard Weeks, clerk.
Mar. 13. Rachel d. of Thomas Richard.

Mar. 16. Jonathan s. of Martin Bynon.
Mar. 18. Maud d. of Lewis David.
Mar. 19. William s. of Thomas William.
Mar. 20. Catherine d. of John Rees.
Mar. 20. Margaret d. of David William.
Mar. 21. Thomas s. of Stephen Weeden.

1677.

Mar. 25. Sage d. of William Gwynn.
Mar. 28. Siscill d. of David Jones.
Mar. 29. Richard s. of Thomas Griffith.
Apr. 5. Elenor d. of John David.
Apr. 19. David s. of Thomas Lloyd.
Apr. 22. Moris s. of Thomas Smith.
Apr. 22. Elizabeth d. of Job Rees.
Apr. 28. Mary d. of Lewis William George.
Apr. 29. Elizabeth d. of John Philips.
May 1. Thomas s. of Edward Jones.
May 6. Margaret d. of Richard Harry.
May 27. Richard s. of James Philips.
Jun. 3. Margaret d. of Owen David.
Jun. 21. John s. of William Evan.
Jun. 22. Anne d. of John Ryder.
Jun. 24. Anne d. of Griffith Morgan.
Jun. 27. William and Lettice s. and d. of John William.
Jun. 28. Grace d. of John Lewis.
Jul. 11. Lucy d. of David Rees.
Jul. 20. Thomas s. of William David.
Jul. 22. Sarah d. of Evan Morgan.
Jul. 29. Isaac and Jacob sons of David Davies.
Aug. 19. Jane d. of John Thomas.
Aug. 26. Sarah d. of Robert Rees.
Aug. 30. Anne d. of William Moris.
Sep. 9. Jane d. of Griffith Harry.
Sep. 23. Jane d. of Richard Thomas.
Sep. 30. Catherine d. of Thomas Ponton.
Oct. 8. Elizabeth d. of William Jones.
Nov. 4. Maud d. of James Evan.
Nov. 5. Anne d. of Samuel Rees.
Nov. 6. Thomas s. of Thomas Rogers.
Nov. 11. Thomas s. of David William.
Nov. 11. Richard s. of John Watkin.
Nov. 11. William s. of William James.
Nov. 11. Alice d. of Griffith Vaughan.
Nov. 20. Mary d. of Moris James.

Nov. 22. George s. of Richard Jeanes.
Nov. 30. Catherine d. of William Tucker.
Dec. 2. Sarah d. of David Rees.
Dec. 3. Evan s. of Howell Thomas.
Dec. 9. Margaret d. of Hopkin Rees.
Jan. 6. Thomas s. of Edward Lloyd.
Jan. 17. Sarah d. of Thomas Griffith.
Jan. 20. Griffith s. of Richard Woods.
Jan. 24. Lettice d. of Anthony Jones.
Jan. 25. Richard s. of Richard Philips.
Feb. 12. Richard s. of Richard John Rees.
Feb. 17. Richard s. of William Jenkin.
Feb. 17. William and John sons of Eynon John.
Feb. 22. Hannah d. of David Griffith.
Feb. 22. Jane d. of Robert Griffith.
Feb. 23. Robert s. of John Callon.
Mar. 3. Jane d. of Richard Watkins.
Mar. 9. Benjamin s. of John Thomas.
Mar. 10. Thomas s. of John Awbry.
Mar. 12. John s. of John Ryder, junior.
Mar. 14. Elizabeth d. of Mathew Jones.
Mar. 24. Edward s. of Richard Griffith.

1678.

Mar. 25. Mary d. of Thomas Harry.
Mar. 26. Mary d. of Griffith Thomas.
Mar. 28. Mary d. of John Jenkin.
Mar. 28. David s. of John Thomas.
Apr. 14. Jane d. of Griffith Thomas.
Apr. 18. Rees s. of Moris Hugh.
Apr. 25. Richard s. of Nicholas Roberts, clerk.
Apr. 27. Griffith s. of Griffith Humphrey.
May 1. Dorothy d. of Evan Hughes.
May 7. Sara d. of Griffith Lewis.
May 11. Catherine d. of John Griffith.
May 12. Jane d. of Anthony Jones, hatter.
May 19. Dorithy d. of Harry David Jenkin.
May 21. Jane d. of Thomas John.
May 29. David and Anne s. and d. of Richard David.
Jun. 2. Hugh s. of Griffith Samuel.
Jun. 9. Mary d. of Moris Griffith.
Jun. 12. Robert s. of Walter Thomas.
Jun. 19. William s. of Jenkin Rees.
Jun. 21. William s. of Ambrose Nicholas.
Jul. 17. Emmet d. of John Lewis.

Jul. 26. Bridgett d. of John Rider, senior.
Aug. 18. Mary d. of Jenkin John.
Aug. 18. Margaret d. of Humphrey Puntan.
Aug. 25. John s. of John Morris.
Sep. 15. Charles s. of Charles Lewis.
Sep. 17. John s. of James Thomas.
Oct. 3. Owen s. of Owen Martyn.
Oct. 6. Sidney d. of John David.
Oct. 20. Morgan s. of Thomas William.
Nov. 5. Mary d. of Jonathan Scurlock, gent.
Nov. 6. Anne d. of Griffith Thomas, junior.
Nov. 28. Thomas s. of Thomas Lloyd.
Dec. 5. Wickham s. of Thomas Rogers.
Dec. 8. William s. of Griffith Eynon.
Dec. 10. Robert s. of Job Rees.
Dec. 11. Anne d. of William Lloyd, junior.
Dec. 12. David s. of Anthony Jones, gent.
Dec. 13. Elizabeth d. of William David.
Dec. 24. Smithyeard s. of Thomas Allen.
Dec. 29. Jäne d. of Griffith David.
Jan. 1. William s. of Griffith Thomas
Jan. 12. Sarah d. of William Nicholas
Jan. 19. Walter s. of John William.
Jan. 26. Ambrose s. of Thomas Lewis.
Jan. 30. Evan s. of Thomas David Mredith.
Feb. 2. Hugh s. of Thomas William.
Feb. 3. Mary d. of Martyn Beinon.
Feb. 4. Sarah d. of John William.
Feb. 7. Margery d. of George Oakley.
Feb. 9. Margaret d. of John Rees.
Feb. 14. Charles s. of Oakeley Leigh.
Feb. 16. James s. of Edward Hugh.
Feb. 24. Edward and Jane s. and d. of Thomas Harry.
Feb. 28. Lettice d. of Roger Powell.
Mar. 2. Henry s. of Thomas Griffith.
Mar. 2. Dority d. of John Walter.
Mar. 3. Anthony s. of Thomas Fisher.
Mar. 12. Walter s. of William David.
Mar. 13. Elizabeth d. of John Awbrey.
Mar. 13. Richard s. of Thomas Richard.
Mar. 16. Grace d. of John Lewis.
Mar. 16. Lettice d. of Richard Joseph.

1679.

Mar. 28. John Philips s. of John Philips.
Mar. 30. William s. of Thomas David.

Mar. 30. Theophilus s. of Theophilus Bevans.
Mar. 30. Maud d. of John Thomas.
Mar. 30. Jane d. of William Moris.
Apr. 3. Edward s. of James Philip.
May 4. David s. of Lewis David.
May 4. Dority d. of David William.
May 4. Elizabeth d. of Richard Philip.
May 4. Lucy d. of Rowland John.
May 13. Thomas s. of John Lewis.
May 17. Thomas s. of Rowland Moris.
May 21. Mary d. of Joseph William.
Jun. 18. David s. of Thomas John.
Jun. 20. Mary d. of Mathias Jones.
Jun. 27. John s. of Stephen Weeden.
Jul. 5. John s. of James Thomas.
Jul. 10. William s. of Thomas Bowen.
Jul. 14. Thomas s. of John Thomas.
Jul. 29. Elenor d. of Moris Bowen.
Aug. 3. Alice d. of William Griffith George.
Aug. 5. Elizabeth d. of Griffith Lewis.
Aug. 13. Anne d. of Richard Lloyd and Margett Morgan.
Aug. 17. Elizabeth d. of William John.
Aug. 30. John s. of Einon John.
Sep. 6. John s. of Nicholas Roberts, M.A., clerk.
Sep. 16. Altham s. of John Vaughan.
Sep. 17. Antony s. of Thomas Rees.
Sep. 21. Edward s. of Maurice James.
Sep. 24. John s. of Edward Lloyd.
Sep. 30. Robert s. of William Evan.
Oct. 8. Jane d. of Griffith Moris.
Oct. 27. Dority d. of John Thomas.
Nov. 9. John s. of Richard Griffith.
Nov. 9. Jane d. of William David.
Nov. 12. Catherine d. of Howell David.
Nov. 13. Susanna d. of Griffith Evan.
Nov. 18. Mary d. of Thomas Lewis.
Nov. 21. Anne d. of Thomas Griffith.
Nov. 30. Elizabeth d. of Morgan Evan.
Dec. 2. Rawleigh d. of Griffith Vaughan.
Dec. 3. Sydney d. of Thomas Punton.
Dec. 10. Mary d. of Moris Hugh.
Dec. 14. Elizabeth d. of Charles de Lanoy.
Dec. 26. Sara d. of Lewis Thomas.
Jan. 1. Elizabeth d. of John Griffith.
Jan. 4. John s. of Robert Griffith.
Jan. 7. John s. of Nathaniel Wooldrige.

Jan. 8. Sara d. of Thomas Rogers.
Jan. 9. William s. of Thomas Lloyd.
Jan. 16. Daniel s. of Thomas Warren.
Jan. 16. Moris and Rees sons of John Griffith.
Jan. 18. William s. of Owen David.
Jan. 25. Margarett d. of Richard Woods.
Jan. 27. Sara d. of Edward Jones, gent.
Jan. 27. Zacarias s. of Thomas David.
Feb. 15. Elizabeth d. of Thomas Philip.
Feb. 17. Evan s. of Richard Eynon.
Feb. 17. Jane d. of George William.
Mar. 6. Lettice and Mary ds. of Moris William.
Mar. 7. Rice s. of Walter David.
Mar. 8. Richard s. of David Thomas.
Mar. 19. Judith d. of William Thomas.
Mar. 21. Hugh s. of George Hugh.
Mar. 23. Samuel s. of Hugh John.

1680.

Mar. 25. Sarah d. of Lewis Griffith George.
Mar. 29. Thomas s. of John Rider.
Apr. 4. Edward s. of William Thomas.
Apr. 11. Lucius s. of Oakley Leigh.
Apr. 20. Jeremias s. of David Philip.
May 1. Lettice d. of Thomas David Rees.
May 30. Diana d. of James Philips.
Jun. 4. Griffith s. of Richard David.
Jun. 13. John s. of John Mugle.
Jun. 15. Robert s. of David Thomas.
Jun. 24. Mary d. of Thomas Fisher.
Jun. 24. Catherine d. of Joseph William.
Jun. 27. Elizabeth d. of William Lloyd.
Jun. 30. Margaret d. of Hugh Griffith.
Jul. 11. Richard s. of Jenkin Rees.
Jul. 11. John s. of Thomas David Jenkin.
Jul. 15. Bonaventure, illegitimate s. of William Lloyd and Mary —.
Jul. 16. John s. of Evan Griffith.
Jul. 18. Frances d. of Griffith Thomas.
Jul. 20. Evan s. of David Lewis.
Jul. 25. David s. of John Evan.
Jul. 29. Elenor d. of Samuel Rees.
Jul. 29. Elizabeth d. of Richard John Rees.
Aug. 3. Thomas s. of William Rees.
Aug. 18. Catharine d. of Griffith Thomas, senior
Aug. 20. Lewis s. of John William.
Sep. 3. Elizabeth d. of John Thomas.

Sep. 13. Mary d. of Stephen Weeden.
Sep. 19. Mary d. of Jonathan Scurlocke.
Sep. 22. Mary d. of Richard Jeanes.
Oct. 8. Chatharine, illegitimate d. of John Richard.
Oct. 18. Thomas and Margarett s. and d. of David Evan.
Oct. 18. Jane, illegitimate d. of Evan —.
Oct. 21. Mary d. of David William.
Nov. 4. Elizabeth d. of Griffith Evans, clerk.
Nov. 4. Alice d. of Richard Griffith.
Oct. 25. Thomas s. of Theophilus Bevans.
Nov. 7. Sydney d. of Moris Hugh.
Nov. 14. William s. of Griffith Evan.
Nov. 16. Sarah d. of Howell Thomas.
Nov. 17. Elenor d. of George Oakley.
Nov. 21. Anne d. of Richard Thomas.
Nov. 21. Robert s. of John David.
Nov. 28. Sarah d. of Edward Hugh.
Dec. 2. Elizabeth d. of Jenkin David.
Dec. 5. Jane d. of William —.
Dec. 7. Elenor d. of Robert Jones.
Dec. 14. Sydney d. of William Nicholas.
Dec. 15. Margaret d. of John David.
Dec. 19. Thomas s. of William David.
Dec. 26. Rees s. of William Eynon.
Dec. 27. Griffith s. of Martyn Bynon.
Dec. 27. Mary d. of Francis Jones.
Dec. 30. William s. of Rees Richard.
Jan. 1. Martha d. of Griffith Williams.
Jan. 6. Francis s. of Griffith Eynon.
Jan. 7. William s. of David Thomas.
Jan. 16. Robert s. of Edward Loyd.
Jan. 23. Margaret d. of Griffith Moris.
Feb. 1. Mary, illegitimate d. of Thomas Griffith of Abergwily, and Elizabeth Robert.
Feb. 4. John s. of William Griffith George.
Feb. 6. Thomas s. of William Griffith.
Feb. 7. Thomas s. of Thomas Rogers.
Feb. 10. John s. of Harry Dax, tailor.
Feb. 20. John s. of John Oliver.
Mar. 6. Griffith s. of William Davy.
Mar. 13. Mary d. of Antony Jones.

1681.

Mar. 25. Mary d. of John David.
Apr. 4. John s. of Howell David.
Apr. 4. Margaret d. of Griffith Thomas, junior.

Apr. 14. Richard s. of Richard John Rees.
May 1. Philip s. of William Thomas.
May 3. Griffith, illegitimate s. of Griffith David Rees.
May 6. De Lanoy s. of Hopkin Rees.
May 7. David s. of Thomas Richard.
May 8. Rees s. of Griffith Morgan.
May 9. Grisel d. of David Eynon.
May 14. Edwyn s. of John Lewis.
May 29. Elizabeth d. of Jenkin David.
May 29. William s. of William Philip.
Jun. 13. Sara d. of David Robert.
Jun. 14. Richard s. of John Richard
Jun. 15. John s. of Thomas John.
Jul. 1. Robert s. of Robert Griffith.
Jul. 3. William s. of Thomas Howell.
Jul. 3. William s. of John Eynon.
Jul. 11. Edward s. of James Philip, Kilymanlloyd.
Jul. 28. John s. of Thomas David.
Jul. 30. Lewis s. of John Moris.
Aug. 14. Elenor d. of Henry David John.
Aug. 21. Thomas s. of Rees Thomas.
Aug. 24. Margaret d. of Griffith Morgan.
Aug. 24. Rees s. of Richard John Rees.
Aug. 28. Thomas s. of Moris James
Sep. 4. David s. of Job Rees.
Sep. 7. Elizabeth d. of Roger Powell.
Sep. 8. Sage d. of John Rudderch.
Sep. 16. Edward s. of John Bann
Sep. 23. Catherine d. of Humphrey Puntan.
Sep. 25. Jonathan s. of Griffith Humphrey.
Oct. 19. Rebecca d. of Thomas Harry.
Nov. 2. Margaret d. of William Morgan.
Nov. 2. Dority d. of Thomas John.
Nov. 7. Henry, illegitimate s. of John David.
Nov. 17 Sheldon s. of Thomas Lyons.
Nov. 17. Prissilla d. of Thomas Fisher.
Nov. 24. Elizabeth d. of John David.
Nov. 27. Mary d. of William Jenkins.
Nov. 30. Jane d. of John Awbrey.
Dec. 2. David s. of Thomas Griffith.
Dec. 2. Jonathan s. of Thomas Allan.
Dec. 9. Evan s. of Walter David.
Dec. 9. John s. of John Thomas.
Dec. 12. Thomas s. of Richard Thomas.
Dec. 29. Elizabeth d. of John Muggle.
Jan. 1. Jane d. of William Husband.

Jan. 13. Robert s. of Robert Jones.
Jan. 15. Edward s. of Edward Lloyd.
Jan. 17. Evan s. of William Evan.
Jan. 23. Mary d. of Humphrey Sixe.
Jan. 24. William s. of John Thomas.
Jan. 24. Mary d. of Walter Thomas.
Jan. 28. Mary d. of Thomas Rogers.
Jan. 30. Sydney d. of John David.
Feb. 2. Mary d. of William Moris.
Feb. 5. Margaret d. of John Moris.
Feb. 12. John s. of William Howell.
Feb. 12. Robert s. of Hugh Rees.
Feb. 15. Joan d. of Thomas Griffith.
Feb. 17. William s. of Thomas John.
Feb. 20. Elizabeth d. of Thomas Griffith.
Feb. 26. John s. of Thomas Bowen.
Feb. 26. John s. of James Thomas.
Mar. 2. Sara d. of Joseph William.
Mar. 2. John s. of Thomas David.
Mar. 12. Mary d. of James Thomas.
Mar. 12. Jane d. of Griffith Vaughan.
Mar. 14. Mary d. of Rowland Morris.

1682.

Apr. 7. Alice d. of Hopkin Rees.
Apr. 9. Elizabeth d. of Martyn Beynon.
Apr. 19. William s. of John Thomas.
Apr. 21. Walter s. of Griffith John.
Apr. 21. Nash s. of Oakeley Leigh.
Apr. 23. Anne d. of John Evan.
May 4. Hester d. of Mathew Jones.
May 8. William s. of William Nicholas.
May 14. Evan s. of Moris William.
May 19. William s. of Thomas William.
May 25. John s. of David Phillipps.
May 28. Antony s. of Thomas Rich[ard].
Jun. 6. Richard s. of Lewis Thomas.
Jun. 21. Richard s. of Richard Woods.
Jun. 21. Susanna d. of Jenkin Rees.
Jun. 22. Elizabeth d. of Richard Watkin.
Jun. 23. Anne d. of Samuel Rees.
Jun. 25. Griffith s. of Edward Hugh.
Jun. 26. Anne d. of Charles de Lanoy.
Jul. 2. David s. of Stephen Weeden.
Aug. 18. Elizabeth d. of Griffith William.

Aug. 20. Margaret d. of Richard Lloyd.
Aug. 20. Elinor d. of Griffith Thomas.
Aug. 22. John s. of Howell David.
Aug. 23. Thomas s. of Griffith Lewis.
Aug. 27. Jonathan s. of Thomas Robert.
Sep. 10. Charles s. of Robert Griffith.
Sep. 14. Matilda d. of Eynon John.
Sep. 15. Elizabeth d. of George Oakly.
Sep. 24. William s. of Evan Griffith.
Sep. 25. Jenkin s. of David William.
Sep. 26. Martha d. of John Ryder, senior.
Oct. 22. Benjamin s. of John Griffith Phillip.
Oct. 22. Sara d. of John Thomas.
Nov. 1. Stephen s. of Thomas Howell.
Nov. 1. John s. of John Lewis.
Nov. 12. Dority d. of David Edward.
Nov. 12. Elinor d. of John Lewis, soldier.[1]
Nov. 19. John s. of Griffith William.
Nov. 21. Richard s. of Evan David.
Nov. 24. Jane d. of George Hughes.
Dec. 10. William s. of Thomas Rees.
Dec. 17. Daniel s. of John Richard.
Jan. 4. Thomas s. of Thomas Rees.
Jan. 7. Antony s. of Griffith Morgan.
Jan. 14. Richard s. of John William.
Jan. 16. Anne d. of Richard Rees.
Jan. 21. Margaret d. of Francis Jones.
Jan. 23. Elizabeth d. of Antony Jones.
Feb. 4. John s. of Thomas Warren.
Feb. 5. Elizabeth d. of David Robert.
Feb. 9. Thomas s. of Richard Lewis.
Feb. 11. Mary d. of Rowland John.
Feb. 17. Walter s. of John Ryder, junior.
Mar. 8. Rees s. of Joseph William.
Mar. 9. Anne d. of Walter Rees.
Mar. 13. Thomas s. of Martyn Beynon.
Mar. 15. Rees s. of David Thomas.
Mar. 20. Rowland s. of Thomas Bowen.

1683.

Mar. 25. John s. of Maurice Hugh.
Mar. 27. Rachel d. of William David.
Apr. 1. Benjamin s. of John William.

[1] This word is supplied from the transcript Register.

Apr. 5. Mary d. of John Griffith.
Apr. 14. Margaret d. of Maurice John Rees.
Apr. 22. Sarah d. of James Thomas.
Apr. 29. Humphrey d. of Thomas Harry.
Apr. 29. Lucy d. of Griffith George.
May 1. Thomas s. of Nathaniel Wooldridge.
May 13. George s. of John David.
May 13. Anne d. of Jenkin David.
May 14. Robert s. of Thomas Pikes.
May 20. Anne d. of Henry Griffith.
May 30. Mary d. of Thomas Lloyd.
May 10. Anne d. of Griffith John.
May 24. Anne d. of Richard Thomas.
Jul. 1. Elizabeth d of William Beane.
Jul. 4. Elizabeth d. of Theophilus Bevans.
Jul. 10. Margaret d. of Thomas Lyons.
Jul. 17. Richard s. of Lewis David.
Jul. 24. David s. of John Morgan.
Jul. 26. Richard s. of Thomas David.
Aug. 12. Margaret d. of Maurice John Rees.
Aug. 14. William s. of John Griffith.
Aug. 21. William s. of Thomas Rogers.
Aug. 26. John s. of Maurice James.
Aug. 27. David s. of Griffith Lewis.
Aug. 27. Dorothy d. of Thomas David Jenkin.
Sep. 2. Sarah d of John Philip, iron smith.[1]
Sep. 18. Matilda d. of Philip Jones.
Sep. 23. Elizabeth d. of Richard Lewis, iron smith.[1]
Oct. 1. Rees s. of Walter Lloyd.
Oct. 5. Anne d. of Rees Thomas Jenkin.
Oct. 14. Lettice d. of Griffith Thomas, junior.
Oct. 14. Elizabeth d. of William Griffith.
Oct. 20. John s. of Owen Martin.
Oct. 30. John s. of John Walter Rees.
Nov. 11. Elizabeth d. of Griffith David.
Nov. 23. Catherine d. of David William.
Dec. 2. John s. of Henry David Jenkin.
Dec. 12. Francis s. of John Drue.
Dec. 13. Margaret d. of John Williams of Talley, esq.
Dec. 18. Elizabeth d. of William Jenkin.
Dec. 25. John s. of George Richard.
Jan. 5. David s. of John Thomas.
Jan. 13. William s. of John Mugle.

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[1] This word is supplied from the transcript Register.

Jan. 13. Richard s. of David Philip.
Jan. 30. William s. of John Philip.
Feb. 9. David s. of John Williams.
Feb. 10. Sarah d. of Robert Griffith.
Feb. 10. Sarah d. of William Husband.
Feb. 19. Bonaventure s. of Richard Griffith.
Mar. 2. William s. of William Evan.[1]
Mar. 16. Honora d. of George Oakley.
Mar. 16. Mary d. of John Evan Lewis.

1684.

Apr. 1. Walter s. of Thomas Griffith Philip.
Apr. 1. Jane d. of John Bann.
Apr. 4. Jane d. of Lewis Powell, notary public.
Apr. 6. John s. of Thomas David Meredith.
Apr. 8. Hester d. of William Moris, corvicer.
Apr. 27. David s. of John Richard, corvicer.
Apr. 29. Sheldon s. of Oakly Leigh.
May 3. Margaret d. of David Robert.
May 8. David s. of Rowland Moris.
May 10. Lewis s. of Stephen Weeden.
May 11. Margaret d. of John Rhyddro.
May 24. Tabitha d. of Howell David.
May 25. Mary d. of John William.
May 29. Robert s. of William Rees.
Jun. 12. Sara d. of William Husband.
Jun. 17. Elenor d. of John David, saddler.
Jun. 22. Jonathan s. of John Moris Mathew.
Jun. 29. Letice d. of Jenkin Rees, hatter.
Jun. 30. Edwyn s. of John Lewis, corvicer.
Jul. 20. Benjamin s. of Thomas John.
Jul. 22. Samuel s. of Samuel Rees.
Jul. 23. Humphrey s. of Griffith Humphrey.
Aug. 3. Jenet d. of David Davies.
Aug. 4. John s. of Griffith Williams, clerk.
Aug. 10. Thomas s. of David Lewis, chamberlain.
Aug. 18. Diana d. of David John, drummer.
Aug. 24 John s. of Daniel Thomas.
Aug. 27. William s. of Robert Evan.
Aug. 29. Catherine d. of George Harys.
Sep. 7. Sara d. of William Coal.
Sep. 7. Mary d. of Richard David.
Sep. 21. David s. of William Morgan, hatter.

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[1] This entry is not in the Register.

Sep 28. Thomas and Mary s. and d. of Richard Lloyd, corvicer and jailer for co. Carmarthen.
Oct. 1. Jane d. of William Thomas.
Oct. 1. Catherine, illegitimate d. of John Price and Jane Evan.
Oct. 3. John s. of Thomas Lloyd, gent.
Oct. 12. Mathew s. of Thomas Griffith.
Oct. 20. John s. of James Morgans, gent.
Nov. 2. Sara d. of Robert William.
Nov. 6. Henry s. of David Rees, clerk.
Nov. 10. Elenor d. of Thomas John, tanner.
Nov. 19. William s. of George Lloyd, hatter.
Dec. 14. Thomas s. of Griffith Morgan, corvicer.
Dec. 19. Sara d. of Richard Woods, saddler.
Dec. 23. Thomas s. of Thomas Rogers, corvicer.
Jan. 3. Thomas s. of Joseph William.
Jan. 13. Samuel s. of John William.
Jan. 16. Joan d. of Thomas Manwaring, gent.
Jan. 21. John s. of Edward Lloyd, hatter.
Jan. 22. Edward s. of Richard Thomas, junior, hatter.
Jan. 24. Maud d. of Roger Powell.
Jan. 25. Moris s. of James Thomas.
Jan. 25. William s. of Richard John Rees.
Feb. 8. Elizabeth d. of Edward Hugh.
Feb. 8. Mawd d. of David Edward.
Feb. 15. Rees s. of David Eynon.
Feb. 15. Anne d. of Walter Rees Howell.
Feb. 19. Bonaventure s. of Rees Richard.
Feb. 26. Jenett d. of Richard Lewis.
Feb. 27. Anne d. of Thomas Bowen, apothecary.
Mar. 1. Jonathan s. of George Oakley.
Mar. 1. Anne d. of John Evan Lewis.
Mar. 2. William s. of Theophilus Bevans, gent.
Mar. 15. George s. of Richard Rees Howells.
Mar. 19. Jenett d. of James Thomas.

1685.

Mar. 29. Sara d. of George David, corvicer.
Apr. 1. Anne d. of John Philips, alderman.
Apr. 12. Catherine d. of George Hughes.
Apr. 12. Walter s. of Griffith Lewis, labourer.
Apr. 15. Jane d. of Thomas John, tanner.
Apr. 24. Anne d. of Walter Thomas, glover.
May 3. William s. of Moris Bowen.
May 3. David s. of Lewis David.
May 14. Elizabeth d. of John Griffith David.

May 17. Hanna d. of William James.
May 24. Margaret d. of David Evan.
May 28. Lewis s. of John Williams, plasterer.
Jun. 21. Elen d. of Evan Griffith.
Jun. 28. Mary d. of John Richard, currier.
Jul. 19. Elizabeth d. of John ab John.
Jul. 26. David s. of William Thomas.
Jul. 26. Edward s. of John Bann.
Jul. 26. Mary d. of Lewis Thomas.
Aug. 2. John s. of Thomas William.
Aug. 16. Frances d. of William Moris, corvicer.
Aug. 16. Catherine d. of William Lewis.
Aug. 19. Lettice d. of John Jones, weaver.
Aug. 22. Thomas s. of William Nicolas.
Aug. 25. Sara d. of Thomas Lewis.
Aug. 30. Cicill d. of Richard Muggle.
Aug. 30. John s. of Thomas David.
Sep. 6. Richard s. of William Griffith George.
Sep. 17. Mary d. of Antony Willicot.
Sep. 18. Elizabeth d. of Thomas Kensey.
Oct. 7. Edward s. of James Morgan, gent.
Oct. 11. Richard s. of Thomas John.
Oct. 16. William s. of George Harrys.
Oct. 24. Catherine d. of John Ryder, junior.
Oct. 25. Sara d. of Moris James, tanner.
Oct. 25. Lewis s. of Eynon John.
Nov. 6. Elizabeth d. of Nathaniel Wooldridge.
Nov. 13. Mary d. of Moris John.
Nov. 15. Elizabeth d. of Richard Joseph.
Dec. 1. David s. of William Gwynn.
Dec. 8. Sara d. of John Lewis, labourer.
Dec. 13. Elenor d. of Harry John, smith.
Dec. 18. William s. of David Thomas, hooper.
Dec. 20. William s. of James Thomas, labourer.
Dec. 23. John s. of David Lewis.
Dec. 24. John s. of Richard Thomas, senior, hatter.
Jan. 3. John s. of Griffith Williams, gent.
Jan. 3. Anne d. of Richard Thomas, junior, hatter.
Jan. 7. Mary d. of Richard Lewis, smith.
Jan. 15. Sara d. of Thomas Rees.
Jan. 16. Mary d. of Thomas Harry.
Jan. 24. Richard s. of Moris Hugh.
Jan. 30. Mary d. of Richard Woods, saddler.
Feb. 6. Elizabeth, illegitimate.
Feb. 10. Rees s. of Evan David.
Feb. 10. Jane d. of Edward Lloyd, hatter.

Feb. 11. Griffith s. of John David, saddler.
Feb. 11. Lewis s. of Harry David John.
Mar. 6. David s. of Thomas Bowen, apothecary.
Mar. 7. John s. of William Griffith.
Mar. 7. Elizabeth d. of John Lewis, corvicer.
Mar. 7. Sage d. of Francis Jones, hatter.

1686.

Mar. 25. Jane d. of Thomas Lyons.
Apr. 1. John s. of Oakeley Leigh.
Apr. 3. John s. of John Griffith Phillipp.
Apr. 5. Elizabeth d. of Phillipp Jones, mercer.
Apr. 5. William s. of Humphrey Richard.
Apr. 7. Isaac s. of Jenkin Rees, hatter.
Apr. 8. John s. of James Price, gent.
Apr. 11. Jonathan s. of George Harrys.
Apr. 18. Bridget d. of Richard Bloome, gent.
Apr. 28. Richard s. of David Philipps.
May 4. William s. of John Ashton.
May 5. Walter s. of Joseph William.
May 13. Elenor d. of John Griffith, tyler.
May 16. Anne d. of John Phillipps, alderman.
May 16. Sarah d. of Thomas Jenkin.
May 17. Jane d. of Job Rees.
May 25. Mary d. of John Rees, currier.
Jun. 13. Mariamne d. of Thomas Piks.
Jun. 20. Elizabeth d. of William Griffith.
Jun. 27. Evan s. of John Thomas, hatter.
Jun. 29. William s. of Thomas David, tailor.
Jun. 29. Anne d. of William Lewis, corvicer.
Jul. 1. Mary d. of Thomas William.
Jul. 6. Griffith s. of John Morgan.
Jul. 11. Moris s. of David William Bevan.
Jul. 18. Robert s. of George Lloyd, hatter.
Jul. 18. Sara d. of Lewis Harry.
Aug. 6. Robert s. of William Evan.
Aug. 8. David s. of Thomas Rees.
Aug. 8. Mary d. of Humphrey Aubrey.
Aug. 26. John s. of David Rees, clerk.
Aug. 28. Thomas s. of Griffith Harrys, glover.
Sep. 4. Jenett d. of Thomas Robert.
Sep. 11. Jane d. of Samuel Rees.
Sep. 12. — d. of Johannis Bealth.
Sep. 12. Elizabeth d. of David William, hatter.

Sep. 18. William s. of Thomas Lewis, hooper.
Sep. 18. Elizabeth d. of Thomas Lloyd, mercer.
Sep. 25. Frances d. of Thomas Rogers, corvicer.
Sep. 26. Griffith s. of Moris John Rees.
Oct. 3. Catherine d. of Evan Morgan.
Oct. 5. Mary d. of Edward Rees ab Rees.
Oct. 8. John s. of John Morgan, gent.
Oct. 10. David s. of William David, corvicer.
Oct. 12. Mary d. of John Muggle.
Oct. 17. Mary d. of Thomas Kensay.
Oct. 28. Martyn s. of Martyn Beynon.
Oct. 31. Joan d. of Daniel Thomas.
Oct. 31. Hester d. of Thomas Griffith Philip.
Nov. 7. Rachel d. of Jeremiah William, hooper.
Nov. 7. Jane d. of George Thomas.
Nov. 14. Mary d. of William Thomas.
Nov. 20. Catherine d. of David Lewis, gent.
Nov. 25. Jane d. of Samuel Richard David.
Dec. 2. Charles s. of Henry Griffith.
Dec. 16. George s. of William Gwynn.
Dec. 16. Margery d. of Owen Philip.
Dec. 19. Elizabeth d. of David John, drummer.
Dec. 26. Mary d. of Griffith William Eynon.
Dec. 28. Catherine d. of Thomas John.
Dec. 31. — d. of Moris James, tanner.
Jan. 4. John s. of Richard Lloyd, corvicer.
Jan. 6. Owen s. of Evan Griffith.
Jan. 9. John s. of John Jones, weaver.
Jan. 13. William s. of William Lewis, glazier.
Jan. 17. James s. of Richard Thomas, hatter.
Jan. 21. Thomas s. of Richard Muggle.
Jan. 23. Owen s. of Walter Rees Howell.
Jan. 30. Edward s. of William Coal.
Feb. 10. Howell s. of Evan David.
Feb. 18. Mawd d. of Thomas Rees.
Feb. 26. Mary d. of William Jenkin.
Feb. 26. Mary d. of John Moris Mathew.
Feb. 26. Richard s. of James Evan, miller.
Feb. 28. Mary d. of Thomas John.
Feb. 28. Mary, illegitimate d. of Edward Richard and Elizabeth Lewis.
Mar. 2. Martha d. of Edward Mansell, gent.
Mar. 2. Thomas s. of Howell David, hatter.
Mar. 6. John s. of Henry Shaddock, smith.
Mar. 22. Fortunatus, illegitimate son of Benjamin Demsey and Elizabeth Kendrick.

1687.

Apr. 5. Antony s. of Thomas Bowen, chemist.
Apr. 9. Charles s. of Hopkin Rees, gent.
Apr. 12. Mary and Martha ds. of David John.
Apr. 15. George s. of George Hughes.
Apr. 16. Tabitha d. of John Lewis.
Apr. 24. Sara d. of Hugh David.
Apr. 24. Mary, illegitimate d. of Stephen David.
May 1. Lewis s. of Richard Thomas.
May 12. Thomas s. of Evan David.
May 29. David s. of Thomas Griffith.
Jun. 17. Mary d. of William Rees.
Jun. 19. Elizabeth d. of Maurice John Lewis.
Jun. 30. Charles s. of Charles Delaney, alderman.
Jul. 13. Frances d. of Richard Jein.
Aug. 7. Alse d. of Roger Powell.
Aug. 12. Maurice s. of James Thomas.
Aug. 15. John s. of Robert John.
Sep. 11. Maurice s. of David John.
Sep. 11. Mary d. of Edward Hugh.
Sep. 11. Hanna d. of Thomas Harry.
Sep. 12. Jane d. of Griffith Williams.
Sep. 15. Rachel d. of William Moris.
Sep. 25. George s. of Rees Richard.
Oct. 5. Jane d. of John Rees
Oct. 17. Samuel s. of Thomas Manwaring, gent.
Oct. 21. Elizabeth d. of William Thomas.
Nov. 20. Joan d. of George David.
Nov. 25. Elizabeth d. of Rees Charles.
Nov. 26. Elizabeth d. of William Nicolas.
Nov. 29. Sarah d. of Griffith John.
Nov. 30. John s. of John Evan Lewis.
Nov. 30. Margaret d. of Griffith Morgan.
Dec. 2. Richard s. of John Bann.
Dec. 7. Mary d. of Maurice John.
Dec. 23. Jane d. of Thomas Harry.
Dec. 25. Christmas s. of William Lewis.
Jan. 15. Sarah [?Jane] d. of James Price.
Jan. 23. Thomas s. of James Morgan.
Jan. 24. William s. of Charles John.
Jan. 24. William s. of Nathaniel Wooldridge.
Jan. 24. Hanna d. of Martyn Beynon, gent.
Jan. 29. William s. of Rees Lloyd.
Jan. 29. —— d. of Daniel Thomas.
Jan. 30. John s. of Evan Griffith.

Feb. 2. Jane d. of Richard Lewis.
Feb. 7. Mary d. of Richard Lewis.
Feb. 8. Mary d. of William Corbet.
Feb. 16. Evan s. of Richard Joseph.
Feb. 21. Thomas s. of George Harris.
Mar. 13. John s. of Sylvanus Jones.
Mar. 13. Charles s. of Robert Bevan.
Mar. 15. Jonett d. of John Richard.
Mar. 18. Thomas s. of George William.
Mar. 19. Elenor d. of William Lewis.

1688.

Mar. 31. Elizabeth d. of Edward Rees.
Apr. 1. David s. of Evan David.
Apr. 1. Mary d. of John Williams.
Apr. 1. Mary d. of Robert Lewis.
Apr. 3. Jane d. of William David.
Apr. 8. Elizabeth d. of John Bads.
Apr. 10. Griffith s. of George Lloyd.
Apr. 15. Thomas s. of Antony Jones, corvicer.
Apr. 15. Hester d. of Thomas Pikes.
Apr. 24. David s. of William Jenkin.
Apr. 29. Martha d. of William Griffith.
Apr. 29. Elizabeth d. of James Evans.
May 6. Roger s. of William Jones.
May 13. Jenett and Gwenllian ds. of Lewis Humphrey.
May 13. Sarah d. of William Bevan.
May 31. John s. of William Harrys.
Jun. 3. Priscilla d. of Carmen Walter.
Jun. 9. David s. of Thomas John.
Jun. 10. Edward s. of Francis John.
Jun. 17. Bonaventure s. of William Cole.
Jun. 24. Mary d. of Rees Thomas Jenkin.
Jul. 15. Stephen s. of William Thomas.
Jul. 17. Jane d. of Humphrey Aubrey.
Jul. 22. Joan d. of James Thomas.
Jul. 22. Elizabeth d. of Thomas Williams.
Jul. 29. Thomas s. of William David John.
Jul. 30. Mary d. of John Philips, gent.
Aug. 1. Anne d. of Gwalter Thomas.
Aug. 10. John s. of John Lewis.
Sep. 23. Johanna d. of Richard John.
Oct. 2. Griffith s. of Thomas Rees.
Oct. 2. John s. of Maurice Rees.

Oct. 4. Roger s. of John Williams.
Oct. 7. John s. of Morgan Williams.
Oct. 7. Charles s. of Daniel Thomas.
Oct. 7. Sage d. of William Gwynn.
Oct. 9. Rees s. of Thomas Manwayring, gent.
Oct. 17. William s. of David Bevan.
Oct. 17. Anne d. of John Thomas.
Oct. 21. Robert s. of John Morgan.
Oct. 23. Richard s. of Richard Muggle.
Oct. 30. Thomas s. of John Rees.
Nov. 11. John s. of Richard John David.
Nov. 25. Roger s. of Thomas Lewis.
Nov. 25. Stephen s. of Richard Jones.
Dec. 2. Thomas s. of Jeremiah William.
Dec. 9. Thomas s. of Moris Bowen.
Dec. 14. John s. of John David.
Dec. 18. Mary d. of Moris Hugh.
Dec. 30. Richard s. of John Harrys.
Jan. 3. Mary d. of John Scurlocke, gent.
Jan. 8. Eynon s. of Thomas John.
Jan. 8. Anne d. of Philip Jones.
Jan. 27. William s. of Thomas Harry.
Jan. 30. Edward s. of Thomas Rees.
Feb. 13. John s. of Richard Woods.
Mar. 3. Antony s. of William Morrice.
Mar. 6. Catherine d. of David Vaughan.
Mar. 24. Elizabeth d. of Owen Lewis.

1689.

Apr. 1. —— d. of Griffith Morgan.
Apr. 2. —— s. of John Richard David.
Apr. 15. David s. of David Philips.
Apr. 21. Moris s. of William David.
Apr. 21. Thomas s. of Antony Lloyd.
May 2. Elenor d. of Thomas Jenkin.
May 2. Sara d. of Thomas Lewis.
May 15. Dorothy d. of Stephen Weeden.
May 9. Anne d. of Nathaniel Wooldrig.
May 12. Sage d. of Thomas Griffith.
May 20. Jane d. of John Muggle.
May 25. Jane d. of John Shadock.
May 30. Richard s. of Lewis Humphrey.
Jun. 9. Elizabeth d. of William Morgan.
Jun. 16. Elizabeth d. of John Walter.

Jun. 21. Elizabeth d. of Edmond Copner, clerk.
Jun. 23. Sara d. of Richard Thomas.
Jun. 28. Henry s. of John Evans, clerk.
Jun. 30. Griffith s. of Rees Harrys.
Jul. 5. Alice d. of Thomas Denham.
Jul. 25. John s. of Thomas Davy.
Aug. 3. Edmund s. of Hector Harrys.
Aug. 4. Daniel s. of Edward John.
Aug. 11. John s. of Richard Rees Howell.
Aug. 11. Blanch d. of John Moris Mathew.
Aug. 11. Mary d. of William Thomas.
Sep. 26. Mary d. of John Griffith David.
Oct. 6. Richard s. of Edward Lloyd.
Oct. 16. Coursey s. of Thomas Bowen, apothecary.
Oct. 17. Antony s. of David William.
Oct. 20. Catherine d. of Jenkin Rees.
Oct. 31. William s. of William Harry.
Nov. 5. Sara d. of Thomas John, tanner.
Nov. 14. Anne d. of Robert Lewis.
Nov. 23. Vaughan s. of John Philips.
Nov. 28. Mary d. of John Bath.
Nov. 30. Anne d. of William Thomas.
Jan. 3. Elizabeth d. of Francis Thomas.
Jan. 5. Antony s. of Charles John.
Jan. 5. Elizabeth d. of Griffith Williams.
Jan. 12. Thomas s. of Thomas Rees.
Jan. 14. Thomas s. of Evan David.
Jan. 16. John s. of James Thomas.
Jan. 21. Jonathan s. of John Scurlock.
Jan. 23. Mary d. of Maurice William.
Feb. 2. Mary d. of John Lewis.
Feb. 2. Margaret d. of William Dennis.
Feb. 16. Elizabeth d. of James Morgans.
Feb. 17. Joan d. of John Jones, gent.
Feb. 23. Richard s. of John Rees.
Feb. 23. Mary d. of Hugh David.
Mar. 4. Franklein s. of Stephen Morgan.
Mar. 11. Anne d. of Richard John Richard.
Mar. 17. Richard s. of Richard Lewis.
Mar. 20. Benjamin s. of Edward Howell.
Mar. 21. Peter s. of Antony Lloyd, Butcher.

1690.

[Note : The entries for this year are missing.]

1691.[1]

Mar. 25. William and Mary, children of Richard John.
Mar. 29. John s. of Thomas Dicks.
Mar. 29. —— *fil'* of Edward Lloyd.
Apr. 19. Elizabeth d. of Isaac Williams.
Apr. 20. Esther d. of David Philips.
Apr. 23. Frances d. of David Bond.
Apr. 26. Jonathan s. of Evan David.
Apr. 26. Elizabeth d. of David Eynon.
May 1. Lettice d. of Evan Davies.
May 3. Honor d. of Richard Lewis.
May 3. John, natural s. of Richard Wood.
May 10. Mary d. of Martin Beynon.
May 11. Elizabeth d. of David William.
May 14. Lettice d. of John Michael.
May 16. Anne d. of Evan Griffith.
May 19. John s. of Thomas Rees.
May 31. Thomas s. of John Richard David.
May 31. Margaret d. of William Jenkins.
Jun. 21. Charles s. of Philip Jones.
Jun. 21. Martha d. of Rees Thomas Jenkin.
Jun. 24. Margaret d. of William Griffith.
Jul. 2. Martha d. of Hector Harries.
Jul. 5. Thomas s. of Thomas Harry.
Jul. 5. William s. of William Bevan.
Jul. 9. Henry s. of William Harry.
Jul. 14. Maud d. of Thomas Lewis.
Jul. 17. Lettice d. of Robert Harry.
Jul. 19. Thomas s. of Thomas Rogers.
Jul. 19. Anne d. of John James.
Jul. 26. Katherine d. of John Lloyd.
Aug. 16. David s. of Maurice John.
Aug. 16. David s. of Richard Thomas.
Aug. 16. Mary d. of John Richard.
Aug. 28. David s. of William Evan.
Aug. 28. John s. of William Robert.
Aug. 30. Robert s. of John Davies.
Sep. 3. William s. of Charles John.
Sep. 13. Henry s. of Thomas David Bevan.
Sep. 13. David s. of William Thomas.
Sep. 13. John s. of Hopkin Daukins.
Sep. 13. John s. of Howell Thomas.
Oct. 7. Elizabeth d. of Thomas Griffith.

[1] The entries for this year are missing in the Register, and are supplied from the transcript.

Oct. 8. David s. of Maurice ap Rees.
Oct. 13. Samuel s. of John Jackson.
Oct. 18. Elizabeth d. of Morgan Lewis.
Oct. 18. William s. of John Morrice Mathew.
Oct. 24. Roger s. of Roger Baill.
Oct. 25. Thomas s. of William Cole.
Oct. 25. Richard s. of John Walter Rees.
Oct. 27. Althamia d. of Rees David.
Nov. 1. Elizabeth d. of Richard Lewis.
Nov. 1. Honora d. of William Lewis
Nov. 1. Sarah d. of David John.
Nov. 4. Bridget d. of John Ma . . .
Nov. 7. Thomas s. of Philip Jones.
Nov. 8. James s. of ——[FitzGerald].
Nov. 12. Mary d. of Griffith . . .
Nov. 17. Jonathan s. of Tho . . .
Nov. 19. Elizabeth d. of . . . Morgan.
Nov. 20. John, natural s. of Richard Stephen.
Nov. 26. John s. of William Lewis.
Nov. 29. Rachel d. of John . . .
Dec. 7. Rachel, natural d. of . . .
Dec. 13. John s. of William . . .
Dec. 17. . . . *fil'* of Maurice Hugh.
Jan. 8. Anne d. of John Thomas.
Jan. 10. Margaret d. of John James.
Jan. 10. Mary d. of . . . Richard.
Jan. 21. Anne d. of Humphrey Richard.
Jan. 21. Matherine d. of . . . Lloyd.
Jan. 24. Margaret d. of Gualter Hughes.
Jan. 27. Jane d. of John Rees.
Jan. 31. Richard s. of David Robert.
Jan. 31. Samuel s. of . . .
Feb. . . Elizabeth d. of . . . Lewis.
Feb. . . John s. of . . .

[Several illegible entries occur here.]

Mar. 1. Maurice s. of . . .
Mar. 11. Anne d. of John . . .
Mar. 20. Anne d. of Richard Jones.
Mar. 22. Elizabeth d. of Thomas Powell.
Mar. . . . . *fil'* of James David.

1692.

Mar. 25. Thomas s. of Charles Evan.
Mar. 30. Anne d. of Thomas Richard.
Apr. 3. Gualter s. of Richard Rees Howell.

Apr. 5. Jonathan s. of Stephen Morgan.
Apr. 5. Sara d. of Maurice James.
Apr. 17. Mary d. of David Philips.
Apr. 18. Anne d. of Thomas Jenkins.
Apr. 21. Sylvanus and George sons of Daniel Jones.
Apr. 25. John s. of George Morrice.
May 1. Elizabeth d. of Gualter Harry.
May 3. Sarah d. of Henry Rees.
May 8. Rebecka d. of Rees Lloyd.
May 8. Bridget d. of Griffith Morgan.
May 8. James s. of Henry Shaddock.
May 15. Charles s. of David Bond.
May 22. Maurice s. of Thomas Griffith.
May 22. Anthony s. of Thomas Lewis.
May 29. Margaret d. of Richard Lloyd.
May 30. Jane d. of John Beth.
May 31. Elizabeth d. of Hector Harryes.
Jul. 7. Hannah d. of John Aubrey.
Jul. 10. John s. of Thomas John.
Jul. 10. Humphrey s. of James Evan.
Jul. 20. Margaret d. of William David.
Jul. 31. Thomas s. of George David.
Aug. 1. Lewis s. of John Murfil.
Aug. 2. Elizabeth d. of William Jones.
Aug. 7. Martha d. of William Meredith.
Aug. 14. William s. of John Rees.
Aug. 21. George s. of Richard Thomas.
Aug. 23 John s. of Abraham John.
Aug. 28. Elizabeth natural d. of Thomas Griffith.
Sep. 11. Jane d. of Richard John.
Sep. 11. Mary d. of Griffith Lewis Philip.
Sep. 20. Francis s. of Thomas Rogers.
Sep. 29. Thomas s. of John Giles.
Sep. 29. Elizabeth d. of Morgan John.
Sep. 30. Maurice s. of Maurice Morrice.
Oct. 4. David s. of Thomas John.
Oct. 9. Mary d. of Thomas Lewis.
Oct. 9. John s. of William Lewis.
Oct. 16. William s. of John Jones.
Oct. 18. Gualter s. of Evan William.
Oct. 20. Mary d. of James Corbet.
Oct. 23. Evan s. of John William.
Oct. 23. John s. of John ap John.
Oct. 30. Thomas s. of David William.
Nov. 5. Margaret d. of Thomas Lewis.

Nov. 18. John s. of George Butterwicke.
Nov. 20. Jonathan s. of John Losky.
Nov. 27. Anne d. of James Philip.
Dec. 4. Mary d. of Maurice John.
Dec. 15. Lettice d. of Stephen Evan.
Dec. 15. Anne d. of Mathias Harry.
Dec. 25. Frances d. of David Hugh.
Dec. 27. Mary d. of William Robert.
Dec. 28. Edward s. of Griffith John.
Jan. 6. Edward s. of Philip Jones, clerk.
Jan. 8. John s. of David Thomas.
Jan. 15. Mary d. of Griffith Morgan.
Jan. 29. Richard s. of Maurice David Bevan.
Jan. 29. Elizabeth d. of Richard Harry.
Feb. 1. Richard s. of Peter Evan.
Feb. 5. John s. of Griffith Rees.
Feb. 9. David s. of John Morrice Mathews.
Feb. 16. John s. of John Walter Rees.
Feb. 24. Vaughan s. of John Philips.
Feb. 26. David s. of Morgan Hancock.
Mar. 1. Elizabeth, Priscilla, Hannah, and Martha, ds. of John John.
Mar. 17. Jane d. of David John.
Mar. 19. John s. of Richard John David.
Mar. 19. Ellu d. of Thomas Rees.

1693.[1]

Mar. 29. Jonett d. of John ap John.
Mar. 31. Anne d. of Griffith William, gent.
Apr. 1. Sylvanus s. of Daniel John.
Apr. 5. Ailitha d. of John Edwards, gent.
Apr. 5. Jonathan s. of Jenkin Rees.
Apr. 9. Mauld d. of David Evan.
Apr. 11. Joseph s. of Robert Bevan.
Apr. 11. Mary d. of Thomas Rees.
May 1. Vincent and Gualter, natural sons of John Maddock by Anne Morrice.
May 4. Esther d. of James Morgan.
May . . Mary d. of William Morgan.
May 14. Mary d. of Thomas Morgan.
May 28. Daniel s. of Evan David.
May 28. Katherine d. of Rees William.
Jun. 4. Mawd d. of John David.
Jun. . . Mary d. of John Bynon.

[1] The entries for this year are missing from the Register, and have been supplied from the transcript.

Jun. 11. Jane d. of John James.
Jun. 18. Gwenllian d. of Lewis Humphrey.
Jun. 19. Lucy d. of John David.
Jun. 23. Aron s. of George Ashton.
Jun. 26. William s. of Gualter Harry Griffith.
Jun. 26. Moris s. of William David.
Jul. 2. Thomas s. of John Donne.
Jul. 4. Griffith s. of James Thomas.
Jul. 13. William s. of William Harry Rees.
Jul. .. Benjamin s. of John Yarnall.
Aug. 8. Richard s. of William Thomas.
Aug. 11. Benjamin s. of Humphrey Richard.
Aug. 12. John s. of Francis Jones.
Aug. 20. William s. of John Richard.
Aug. 27. Rees and Mary children of Maurice Powell.
Aug. 27. David s. of . . . Charles.
Aug. 27. Morgan s. of Thomas John.
Sep. 3. Morgan s. of David Harry.
Sep. 6. David s. of John Morgan.
Sep. 6. Martha d. of William [Tery].
Sep. 10. Philip s. of Evan Philip.
Sep. 10. Lucy d. of Edward John.
Sep. 12. Mary d. of Thomas Lewis.
Sep. 19. Dorothy d. of William David.
Sep. 20. Anne d. of Thomas Griffith.
Oct. 6. David and John sons of John Scurlocke.
Oct. 11. William s. of Lewis Bowen.
Oct. 18. Thomas natural s. of John Muggall.
Oct. 24. Mary d. of Robert Evan.
Nov. 7. Sarah d. of Rees David Rees.
Nov. 8. Josiah s. of Roger Bayle.
Nov. 12. David s. of Morgan John William.
Nov. 12. George s. of John Howell.
Nov. 14. David s. of Morgan Rees.
Nov. 14. Thomas s. of Gualter Hughes.
Nov. 26. Sarah d. of Griffith Thomas.
Nov. 27. Jane d. of Charles John.
Dec. 2. George natural s. of George Evan.
Dec. 10. Jane d. of James Paine.
Dec. 25. Jonett d. of William Thomas.
Jan. 1. Thomas s. of John Newsham.
Jan. 9. John s. of John Evans.
Jan. 11. Mary d. of Griffith Joseph.
Jan. 14. Richard s. of Edward Rees.
Jan. 28. Martha d. of Thomas Harry.

Feb. 4. Anne d. of Rouland David.
Feb. 11. William s. of David John.
Feb. 17. Thomas s. of Griffith Morgan.
Feb. 22. Lettice illegitimate d. of Thomas David.
Feb. 23. Hester d. of Philip Jones, clerk.
Feb. 27. Mary d. of David Griffith.
Feb. 28. David s. of Anthony Lloyd.
Mar. 11. David s. of Thomas Rees.

1694.[1]

Apr. 2. Elizabeth d. of Evan Griffith.
Apr. 6. Thomas s. of John Aubrey.
Apr. 10. Francis s. of Francis Lloyd.
Apr. 15. Thomas s. of John William.
Apr. 29. Thomas s. of William Thomas.
May 13. John s. of David Andrew.
May 13. Jane d. of Humphrey Aubrey.
May 20. Richard s. of George David.
May 24. Mary d. of Thomas Powell, mayor of the town.
May 24. Anne d. of John Richard David.
May 24. Thomas s. of Richard Philip.
May 28. Maud d. of Maurice William.
Jun. 1. Mary d. of Peter Evan.
Jun. 3. William s. of Thomas William.
Jun. 17. John s. of Edward Lloyd.
Jun. 24. John s. of William Griffith.
Jul. 7. Thomas s. of John James.
Jul. 15. Elizabeth d. of Henry Griffith.
Jul. 15. Elizabeth d. of John Pikes.
Aug. 7. Hector s. of Isaac Bernard.
Aug. 12. Thomas John Jones.
Aug. 14. Thomas s. of John Jones.
Aug. 19. Gualter s. of Maurice William.
Aug. 28. Elen d. of Evan William.
Sep. 2. William s. of Robert Lewis.
Sep. 2. William s. of Henry David.
Sep. 3. James s. of John Glasby.
Sep. 19. David s. of Thomas Griffith Philip.
Sep. 22. Katherine d. of Thomas Rogers, alderman.
Oct. 7. David s. of John Edwards, gent.
Oct. 7. Richard s. of John Evan.
Oct. 14. Richard s. of William Nicholas.
Oct. 14. Martha d. of Th. Bevan.

[1] The entries for this year are missing from the Register, and have been supplied from the transcript.

Oct. 21. Martha d. of Richard Lewis.
Oct. 21. Mary d. of John Lloyd.
Nov. 4. William s. of William Jenkin.
Nov. 8. Elizabeth d. of Edward Howells, gent.
Nov. 29. Hannah d. of John Ashton.
Dec. 12. William s. of Maurice David Bevan.
Dec. 22. Mary d. of Richard Joseph.
Jan. 5. —— *fil'* of William Morrice.
Jan. 13. Jane natural d. of Elizabeth Lumley.
Jan. 13. Sarah d. of Thomas Griffith.
Jan. 13. Mary d. of Samuel Orchard.
Jan. 21. John natural s. of Elizabeth Lions.
Feb. 10. —— *fil'* of George Butterwicke.
Feb. 17. Sarah d. of Lewis Richard.
Mar. 3. William s. of Maurice Hugh.
Mar. 3. David s. of Evan David.
Mar. 8. Jonett d. of John Thomas.
Mar. 10. Mary d. of Thomas Griffith.
Mar. 10. Mary d. of John Thomas.
Mar. 17. John s. of Evan Griffith.

1695–1698.

[Note: The entries for the years 1695—1698 inclusive are missing.]

[*To be continued in Vol. X.*]

Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days.

By FRANCIS GREEN.

The recent discovery of a mass of ancient treasures in Egypt makes one long for a similar event in this country, which would throw light on the social life of the early inhabitants of West Wales. Unfortunately, there is little probability of a hoard on such a scale being found, and investigators have perforce to fall back on such meagre records as are at present available. The subject is one of very large scope, and it is proposed in this article to merely touch on a few of the items coming under the heading, and to deal more particularly with Pembrokeshire.

One of the most important factors in the life of the residents of any country is the system of land tenure prevailing in their land. It seems clear from such evidence as is available, that in very early days the tribal system prevailed in Wales, that is to say the land was vested in the tribe and not in the individual, but by the time of Howell Dda this system seems to have become somewhat modified, and the land appears to have been divided into estates belonging to groups of families, each group being called a *Gwele* or bed. The succession of land on the death of an *Uchelwr* or chief of a house in the time of Howell Dda, is very clearly explained in the *Welsh People* as follows :—

'The land of the deceased was first of all divided between all his sons. If there were no buildings on the land, the youngest son was to divide all the patrimony, and the

eldest was to choose which portion he would take, and each in seniority chose unto the youngest. If there were buildings on the land, the youngest brother but one was to divide the *Tyddynau* (homesteads), and the youngest was to have his choice among them ; and after that he was to divide all the patrimony, and by seniority they were to choose unto the youngest. That division was not final, but only continued during the lives of the brothers. After the brothers were dead their sons (first cousins) divided the patrimony again *per capita*, and not *per stirpes* ; the heir of the youngest brother divided, and the heir of the eldest brother chose, and so by seniority unto the youngest. This division again was not final, but only continued till all the first cousins were dead ; when that time arrived there was a final division *per capita* among the second cousins, *i.e.*, the great-grandchildren of the original head of the *Gwele*.'

The *Gwele* system, or a modification of it continued long after the advent of the Normans into Pembrokeshire, and in 1326 was still in existence in that county as well as in Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire, side by side with land held by Norman tenure. For how long the *Gwele* system continued to exist in Pembrokeshire is unknown, but there is no doubt that, as the joint owners and beneficiaries of such holdings realised the disadvantages of the system, it gradually disappeared, and the writer can recollect no trace of its continuance after the reign of Richard III. As might be expected, the *Gweli* tenure disappeared earlier in the south half of Pembrokeshire than in the north portion. Thus the *Black Book of St. Davids* shows that the Welsh tenure had apparently died out in Lamphey by 1326, while at Lawrenny there is mention made of only one holding which, in 1326, was obviously held under the system.

The Norman invaders on landing in Pembrokeshire naturally seized upon good defencible positions and entrenched themselves with banks and ditches. Having made good their foothold they proceeded to strengthen

their camps. If timber was available they probably erected wooden pallisades on the tops of the banks, and this explains the reiterated statements in the *Annales Cambriæ* that the castles were burnt, and very shortly afterwards were rebuilt, in an incredibly short space of time if the defences had been built of masonry. Considerably later on stone-built castles were erected. There is no record that there were any stone-built buildings in use in West Wales at the time of the Norman invasion, or for many years later on, and this absence of masonry indicates the set-back in civilization, which had occurred after the departure of the Romans from Britain, whose substantial stone and brick buildings must have been familiar to considerable numbers of the native population of England and Wales.

As the Norman lords gradually established their authority over the area immediately round their forts, they made small grants of land to their followers, who built their houses in close contiguity to the forts. This system was advantageous alike to the lords and their tenants. The latter in the event of an attack by the Welsh were able to seek refuge in the forts, and the former thus secured much-needed reinforcements for their garrisons. Such grants were no doubt made on condition that the tenants should serve, when required, in the armies of the Norman landlords. As time rolled on traders and small manufacturers, such as weavers and artizans, settled alongside of the lord's tenants, and gradually these settlements became small towns, some of which obtained charters giving them certain privileges. That the above system was followed is evident from the existing records, which show that the regular garrisons of the Edwardian castles in Wales were extremely small and entirely inadequate to repel an assault, and it is obvious that the defence relied on reinforcements from the tenants residing outside of and close to the castles.

For some years after the invasion of Pembrokeshire

by the Normans, the Welsh inhabitants of the county must have been in desperate straits. Their property was constantly being destroyed in the struggle between the rival Welsh lords, and in addition there were steady encroachments being made by the Normans. It is singular that this unequal struggle was maintained so long. The Normans were frequently shut up in their forts, sometimes in dire peril, and at best could at times only hold such lands as were practically in sight of their strongholds. This may partially be accounted for by the fact that it was difficult to get reinforcements owing to the feudal system prevailing in England, under which the lords there had enough to do to supply their own quota of men required for the numerous wars then prevailing.

But in time the Normans were able to extend their sphere of influence, and to apportion their captured possessions amongst their followers to be held under the Norman tenure. In some cases, however, for instance in Kemes, the Norman lords came to terms with the Welsh landowners, and the latter were permitted to hold their lands, or such portions of it as they were allowed to retain, according to the Welsh tenure, which as pointed out above was a modification of the tribal system. Norman and Welsh tenures thus existed side by side in many individual lordships, not only in Pembrokeshire, but also in Glamorganshire.

Now under the feudal law the land was held to belong to the king, who made grants of it to his lords usually by knight's service, and these lords in turn made grants of portions of the land to their esquires and others on very similar terms, and these again often leased the land or made grants copyhold or otherwise to sub-tenants. Tenants holding by knight's service had to provide a certain number of men to serve their landlords in the wars, and in addition to this obligation were subject to scutage, attendance at fortnightly courts of the manor or lordship to which their lands belonged, wardship and marriage.

Scutage was a money payment towards furnishing the king's army, and usually amounted to from one to three marks per knight's fee. Under wardship the chief lord was entitled to the custody of the heir of a deceased tenant, and to the rents of his lands until such heir came of age, and the chief lord was also entitled to the marriage of an heiress of a deceased tenant while she was under age, that is to say she could not marry without his consent. As a matter of fact the consent was usually given on payment of a sum of money by either the aspirant to the hand of the lady, or what was often the case to the lands of the lady, or else by the father of the aspirant. This right of marriage was strictly enforced until the abolition of the feudal laws in 1660, and runaway matches were then rather dangerous and apt to land the enterprising couple into difficulties. In addition to these duties some lands were subject to heriots, that is to say the landlord on the death of his tenant was entitled to the best horse, ox, or even jewels, the particular article forming the heriot being prescribed by the custom of the manor to which the land belonged.

The Norman lords generally divided their lands into manors, and the tenants of these manors held their land by copyhold; in other words they usually had no title deeds, but when one of them died his heir attended the court of the manor, and was admitted as tenant of the land previously held by his deceased father, by his name being substituted in the rolls of the manor, a fee of course being paid for the same. In like manner, when a tenant sold his land, he and the purchaser attended the court and the vendor having surrendered the land to the lord of the manor, the purchaser was admitted, and his name entered on the roll in place of that of the vendor.

The tenants held their land according to the custom of the manor and many of these customs were extremely curious. For example, the custom of Talley manor in Carmarthenshire is that even at the present time, the youngest son, or in default of sons, the youngest daughter inherits the land, not the eldest.

The rights of the lord of a manor even after the Restoration were valuable. Thus the lord of Picton Castle in 1685 was entitled to hold Courts leet, Courts Baron, and Views of Frank pledge. He was also entitled to heriots, deodands, waifs and strays, the goods of felons, fugitives, attainted persons, suicides and outlaws, and also to treasure trove, wrecks, escheats, fines and amercements, in a large number of parishes. In like manner the lord of Walwinscastle manor had similar privileges, and in addition had free fishery in the waters of Martin's Haven Pool, and was also entitled to royalties and to market days and markets in Walwinscastle, Sick, and Eastington.

Now the clergy usually held their land by another tenure. Generally speaking they held either by Frankalmoin, under which no services were due to the grantors unless it were the prayers of the clergy for the donors, or else by socage under which a rent only was paid. As the holders of land under these tenures were exempt from military service, it is easy to realise that their tenants were better off than those holding under landlords subject to knight's service, who were constantly liable to be called away to the wars. At the same time all the clergy did not hold under these tenures, for instance the bishop of St. Davids as baron of Llawhaden held that barony by knight's service, and there were others of the clergy who held on similar terms.

The bishop of St. Davids was in effect a lord marcher prior to 1231, and it is highly probable that Norman customs and land tenure had been partially established in the lordship of Dewisland by Bernard, who was the first Norman to fill the see of St. Davids. It is recorded that Henry III. granted and confirmed to Adam (probably an error for Anselm), bishop of St. Davids, all the rights held by his predecessors, and this grant was confirmed by a charter of Richard II. to Adam Houghton, who was given by the same charter all the liberties enjoyed by any lords marcher in their lordships.

Apparently this charter applied not only to the bishop's lands in Llawhaden, but also to his possessions in Dewisland.

Considerable light is thrown by the *Black Book of St. Davids* on the tenures by which the bishop's tenants held their houses and lands in the year 1326. These tenants may be roughly classified into—

1. Burgesses, *i.e.*, tenants who held houses and lands in towns in the lordship.
2. Those who held land outside of the towns.

The burgesses may for our purpose be divided into two classes, (*a*) those who held their tenements and burgage lands by deed, and (*b*) those who held their tenements without deeds. Presumably the last mentioned class held their property by copyhold, that is to say, their title consisted of entries in the court rolls of the manor, and it is more than probable that in the case of those burgesses who held by deed, such deeds were required to be enrolled on the manorial rolls.

Tenants of land outside of the towns, in like manner held by deed or without deed, and rent payable in cash or in kind and other services were, generally speaking, payable by all tenants, whether in towns or in the country, and the *Black Book of St. Davids* states that such rentals (so far at all events as Trevine was concerned) were fixed in the time of Bishop Anselm.

The limits of the town or borough of St. Davids is unfortunately not defined by the *Black Book of St. Davids*, and it might very well be supposed that the borough corresponded with the division of the parish known as Cylch-y-dre. For the information of those who are unacquainted with the parish, it should be mentioned that the parish is divided into cylchs (circles), and these divisions still appear in the Rate Books of the parish.

These divisions of the parish existed prior to 1268, as a statute of Bishop Adam Houghton states that Philip Caunton, archdeacon of Cardigan, asserted in a petition to the bishop, that his predecessors, as canons of St.

Davids Cathedral, had enjoyed a certain prebend lying between the city of St. Davids and the sea (evidently the cylch, afterwards known as Cylch Gwaelod-y-mor), which said prebend did not circularize amongst the canons as did the other prebends of the cathedral, but had from of old, been united to his archdeaconry.

The divisions in question are known as Cylch-y-dre, Cylch Gwaelod-y-mor, Cylch Bychan, and Cylch Mawr. It seems clear, however, that if the borough in 1326 corresponded with Cylch-y-dre, the cylch must have subsequently been considerably enlarged, as the area of the borough at the former date is stated to have been only 73 acres 30 perches,[1] while the acreage (of the cylch) given in a Rate-book for 1870 is 1515 acres.[2] Moreover, the Black *Book of St. Davids* states that the bishop had three water mills, *i.e.*, 'the mill near (*juxta*) the town of St. Davids . . . . '; this mill is evidently the one now known as Lower Mill, and was, therefore, outside of the borough of the City, whereas Lower Mill is now in Cylch-y-dre.

The bishop of St. Davids undoubtedly owned the lordship of Pebydiauk, but it is not quite clear what this lordship comprised in early days. According to George Owen, the Elizabethan historian of Pembrokeshire, the lordship was given to the bishops of St. Davids (p. 39) by the ancient princes of Wales, that is to say, by Rhys ap Tewdwr in 1082, and in another place he states that the lordship of Pebydiauk corresponded with the present hundred of Dewisland.

Now according to a MS. written in 1559, Pebidioc was a cantred (hundred), containing three commots called Mynyw, Pencaer, and Pebidioc, but unfortunately there is no accurate definition of the boundaries of these three commots.

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[1] Welsh acres—A Welsh acre equalled about 2½ Statute acres, and on that basis the area of the old borough of St. Davids would have been in round figures 159 Statute acres.

[2] The figures do not include waste lands, commons and roads, and are said to be estimated.

Mynyw was undoubtedly the district in the immediate vicinity of the City of St. Davids, and Pencaer was obviously the Pencaer promontory; the commot of Pebidioc must, therefore, have been the north-eastern part of what is now the Hundred of Dewisland. The question is whether the lordship comprised the Cantred of Pebidiauk or merely the commot of that name. Now the *Black Book of St. Davids* shows that the bishop held a substantial extent of land in the Pencaer promontory, and at the present time chief rents are claimed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners or their assignees, on a number of farms in the Pencaer district, including the farms of Caerlem, Llanwnwr, Trehowell, and Penysgwern, and it may also be well to put on record that the farms above specified formed part of the bishop's manor of Trellys near St. Nicholas. This goes to bear out George Owen's statement that the lordship comprised the Hundred of Pebydiauk, but so far as can be judged by the *Black Book of St. Davids*, it is certain that he did not possess anything like the whole of the land in that lordship in 1326.

How then did the bishop lose such a considerable portion of the land in his lordship? It seems very probable that much of it was lost during the episcopacy in 1099—1115 of Bishop Griffith. He presided over the see during a very critical period. His possessions in Pembrokeshire were hemmed in by the Norman invaders. The lordship of Pebydiauk had been ravaged in the time of his predecessor in 1097 by Gerald de Windsor. The pressure was no doubt continued, if not increased, when he was elevated to the see, and in the end Bishop Griffith was either persuaded or intimidated into granting a considerable portion of his possessions in Pebydiauk as well as in other districts to the grasping Normans. Llanrhian in Dewisland, Cenarth Mawr in Emlyn, and Lawrenny and Ucceton (Upton) in Pembrokeshire are especially mentioned as having been alienated.

Bishop David Fitzgerald was another dilapidator of

the episcopal possessions, who (according to his nephew Giraldus Cambrensis) impoverished the see with more modesty than some of those who went before or came after him, and judging by the poverty of the bishoprick, there must have been other bishops who were equally generous with the estate of the Church. These early benefactions to the laity and others were no doubt accountable for the decrease of the bishop's possessions in Dewisland as revealed by the *Black Book of St. Davids.*

It has been previously pointed out that the tenants of the lordship of Pebydiauk held their land either by copyhold or by deeds which had-probably to be entered on the court roll of the lordship. Yet practically all land in the Hundred of Dewisland is now conveyed as freehold. Leet courts for the manor of the City of St. Davids and for the manor of St. Davids have in modern days been more or less regularly held until the year 1916, and at such courts presentments were solemnly made of any transfers of realty in those manors, and instructions given for the collection of fines for such alienations, but these fines were practically uncollectable, and the whole procedure of the court leets were a farce. How then was the change in the tenure of the land in these manors effected ? There is no record of the conversion of these copyholds into freeholds, so far as the writer of this article had discovered, and the only conclusion which can be suggested is that there was neglect on the part of the bishop's officers in days long since elapsed. Probably after Bishop Barlow relinquished his residence in the palace at St. Davids, the manor courts were allowed to lapse, with the result that land-owners all began to transfer their holdings by a deed of bargain and sale, followed by a release, which was the ordinary method of conveying freehold property at the time, and this procedure gradually led to the land being considered as freehold. It will thus be seen that the tenants of the lordship of Pebydiauk succeeded in converting their copyhold land into freehold without the aid of an Act of Parliament.

Another possible factor in the change was the creation by the bishop of mesne or sub-manors. This system, as previously pointed out, was also adopted by the Norman lords in Pembrokeshire, but the number of such manors existing in 1588 in Dewisland, far exceeded the number created in the other hundreds in the county. According to a list compiled in that year by George Owen, the Elizabethan historian, there were in all 58 manors in Dewisland, as against 22 in Castlemartin and 21 in Roose. At that date 35 of these manors in Dewisland had come into the possession of lay persons, and the *MS.* reveals that prior to 1588 changes in the manorial system in Dewisland had already taken place. Thus it is recorded that the manors of Brawdy, Pointzcastle, and Newgale (*Nova Villa*), which in times past had been separate manors, had been amalgamated into one manor, and one court was then held for the three manors.

Amalgamation was also going on amongst the manors of lay persons. We find that John ap Rees of Rickardston, in the parish of Brawdy, a descendant of Sir Rees ap Thomas, K.G., had united the manors of Gwrid Mawr, Gwrid Bychan, Mynith Gwin, and Trewylin, but it is more important to observe that there was already a tendency to abandon the holding of manorial courts. Thus Thomas Johnes had discontinued the courts of the small manor of Trevinart near St. Davids ; the lord of the manor of Tressyssylt in the parish of Granston had followed his example, and John Wogan had given up holding courts for the west part of the town of Stangnaveth (Llangloffan in the parish of Granston), but continued those for the other part of the borough. The amalgamation and abandonment of manorial courts was no doubt due to the fact that the expenses of such courts exceeded the fees received from holding the same. Later on other lords of mesne manors followed suit, and probably the abolition of the feudal duties in 1660 sounded the death knell of most of the manorial courts in Dewisland.

In connection with Pembrokeshire manors it is interest-

ing to note that in Elizabethan and Stuart times there was more than one property held of the king's manor of East Greenwich, co. Kent. For instance the Post Mortem Inquisition held on the death of Rowland Walter of Roch in 1622, shows that he owned a house and 6 acres of land in Drewston, in the parish of Nolton, and also a yearly rent of 4s. issuing out of a messuage in Treglemes in the parish of Llanhowell, held of the king's manor of East Greenwich. There are other examples which might be mentioned. The practice seems to have been that in the event of any unconsidered trifles in the way of real estate falling to the crown by way of escheat or otherwise, and of there being no crown manor in the neighbourhood, the property so accruing to the king was united to his manor of East Greenwich. Pembrokeshire was not unique in this as the advowson of Presteign co. Radnor, which in 1568 was owned by John Bradshaw of St. Dogmael's Abbey, was held of the manor of East Greenwich, and Devonshire lands in the parish of Ashbrittle were also held of the same manor.

There appear to have been no very large estates in the lordship of Pebydiauk, but there are many traces of the old communal system of tenure still in existence, especially in the parish of St. Davids. These are found in the extraordinary intermixture of land in farms in that parish.

Land of different owners lying in a field without any division between the different parcels are a common occurrence, and in one case, which came under the writer's notice a few years ago, land of one owner lay in the centre of his neighbour's land without any means of access to it. This curious intermixture of land is no doubt the result of a final division of land held under the *Gwele* system on the disappearance of that tenure, and it is more than probable that the legal phrase defining a small piece of land as a ' parcel of land ' arose from the conveyance of the bits of old tribal lands.

The owners of intermixed lands at an early date realised the inconvenience of their dispersed properties, and

gradually began to consolidate their holdings by purchase from or by exchange with their neighbours. These purchases or exchanges in order to be legal required a proper conveyance, but there is good reason to believe that in many of such exchanges, deeds were not always executed, and that the parties to the transaction contented themselves with merely taking over and working the respective lands so exchanged. An instance of this came under the writer's notice some years ago, in which old plans showed that an exchange must have been made, but neither party had any document relating to such exchange.

But the prevalence of intermixed land was not limited to Dewisland. The same condition was also to be found in North Wales and in Shropshire and Herefordshire, as late as the 17th century. In Cardiganshire, and indeed in most parts of Wales in the first part of the 15th century, there were few really large estates, except those of the monastic houses and the bishop of St. Davids. It was after that date when the formation of important estates commenced in West Wales by the purchase of adjoining lands, a process which continued until a few years ago, when the current reversed, and large landowners commenced to sell their properties.

When looking backwards into the past, one naturally wonders as to the kind of houses in which our ancestors lived. It seems pretty certain that available materials were the chief governing factors in the erection of their houses, as indeed they are at the present day. As above indicated, houses built of stone or bricks and mortar were non-existent in Pembrokeshire between the departure of the Romans and the advent of the Normans, and so far as the poorer inhabitants were concerned, the same position existed for some centuries afterwards. Where timber was procurable, as in the south part of the county, the houses were most probably built of wood, where stones were available the walls may have been built of stone with clay used as a substitute for mortar, while in the north-west part of the county, furze interwoven

between stakes may have formed the walls of the dwellings.

Another method of building was the Clom houses, the walls of which were constructed of clay mixed with straw. Clom is the equivalent of the Danish *Klam* or the German *Klamm,* which means a sticky substance, and this suggests that this kind of construction was introduced either by the Flemish or the Norse settlers in the county. In most cases the roofs were probably thatched with rushes or straw, but in districts where thin flags or slates were obtainable, these materials may have been utilized as a covering for the houses.

In picturing the homes of the early inhabitants of Pembrokeshire, we must, even in respect of those of the wealthier portion of the community, adopt a system of considerable reduction when comparing them with dwellings of modern times. The houses of the leading families in the county, with the exception of the Norman castles and the residences of the bishop, even up to the middle of the 14th century, were considerably smaller and infinitely more uncomfortable than the present day houses of well-to-do persons, and naturally the dwellings of the poorer persons were much smaller still, and entirely devoid of what are now considered almost necessities. People packed in much closer then than in the 20th century, and there were no sanitary inspectors to interfere with a householder who had a large family.

In early days the windows of even the wealthy were either open to the weather, or glazed with horn or oiled paper. Glass when obtainable was an expensive luxury even for the rich, and at a much later date was almost beyond the means of the inhabitant of a cottage. This probably accounts for the tiny window apertures which are still sometimes to be seen in the ruins of ancient cottages. Under such circumstances it is easy to realize that the cottages must have been extremely cold in winter, and this no doubt accounted for the diminutive size of the windows, and also the practice of dividing

the door in half. This was formerly a very common practice in Dewisland, and had two advantages, as it enabled the occupant of the cottage to close the lower half of the door, and thus keep out pigs and other animals, while the upper half of the door could be kept open to admit light and much needed fresh air into the dwelling. The writer has often wondered whether the old Welsh cupboard bedsteads were not a relic of the days when cottages devoid of window panes must have been extremely draughty, as in this style of bedstead the occupant was able to shut himself up in the bedstead by sliding the doors and thus exclude the chill winds.

It will now be interesting to see what scale of wages was paid in Pembrokeshire in olden days. Some interesting light on this subject is found among the records of St. Davids Cathedral. The *MS.* in question is a copy of the weekly accounts of payments made in the year 1384–5, presumably by Hugh de Pickton, the supervisor of the fabric of the cathedral in that year. The original *MS.* has long since disappeared, but fortunately for posterity a copy of it has been preserved and bound up in a volume (now entitled *Liber Communis*) containing the accounts of the common fund of the Upper Chapter of the Cathedral for a much later date. The account of Hugh de Pickton is in a *MS.* called *Communicata*, which is here used to mean entries or stated account relating to the common fund of the Upper Chapter, the upkeep of the fabric, as is shown by the statutes, having been a first charge on the common fund of that Chapter.

This account has been previously published in Jones and Freeman's *History of St. Davids Cathedral*, but as it was published in Latin with contractions intelligible only to experts, and a few errors have occurred in the edition printed in that work, and the contents are particularly interesting on account of its local lights, an English translation of it with notes by the writer is given below for the benefit of the general public. In the document several difficulties confronted the translator. For

instance several of the Latin words used in the *MS.* have different interpretations. Thus *sera* means either a lock, a bar, or a bolt, and in the text *barra* (a bar) is also used, and it is, therefore, necessary to rely on the context for the proper meaning of the word. Then there is matter illegible by wear or age, and obsolete measures are mentioned whose exact capacities have long since been forgotten. In the translation given below, words or letters enclosed in square brackets indicate suggestive or explanatory matter ; a dash indicates a blank in the original, and dots represent illegible matter.

COMMUNICATA.

[Me]morandum that on Friday before the feast of John ante [Por]tam Latinam,[1] Hugh de Picton was sworn in as supervisor of the Fabric of the church of St Davids, Anno Domini 1385.

Communicata, dated the second day[2] after the said feast, namely the 15th day of [May], for the preceding week :—

	s	d
David Bole for five days working in the quarry	1	3
David Yrist for five days	1	3
Jak. Coce[3] for five days	1	3
Jak. Skynner for three days		9
Philip Rosse for a week	1	2
Item. In the same week for iron for making ' wegges '[4] ..	1	0
Item. Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for making the same and repairing other tools[5]		8
Item. One man making and repairing the aforesaid tools for one day		3
For two new irons for		8
For one hatchet		8
Item for making a bar[6]		2
Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for fastening on a shovel[7]		1
Total ..	9	2

[1] The feast of St. John ante Latinam was on 6 May.
[2] *Sic* in *MS.*
[3] Probably a phonetic rendering for Cooke or Cock.
[4] What appears to be a cross precedes the word ' wegges,' but it is almost illegible ; it may be a numeral. Wegges is probably intended for wedges.
[5] *Instrumenta.*
[6] *Barrae.*
[7] *Schoul.*

Communicata, dated 22 May, for the preceding week :—	s	d
[David] Bole for four days	1	0
[J]ohn Rowe for four days..	1	0
[J]avyn Coce for the same period..	1	0
[J]ak. Skynner for four days	1	0
[P]hilip Rosse for a week	1	2
[W]illiam ap Phillip Vawrer for his truckle[1] for four days	2	0
[Llewelyn] Siglo for mending a tool		1
Total ..	7	3

Communicata, dated last day of May, for the preceding week :—		
[David] Bole for six days	1	6
[J]ohn Rowe for the same period..	1	6
[J]avin Coce for the same period	1	6
[Jak] Skynner for the same period	1	3
..... for the week	1	2
[William ap] Phillip for one truckle[1] for 6 days	3	0
..... for one truckle[1] for 4 days carrying	2	3
Ll[ewelyn] Siglo for repairing divers tools		4
....		3
The mason for making ———		1
Total ..	12	10

Communicata, dated 5 June, for the preceding week :—		
....		4
Item. two men, namely, David Yrist and Javin Coke for three days carrying coal[2] from the house of the archdeacon of Kermerdyn	1	2
Total ..	1	6

[1] *Trocklo.* It is impossible to say what kind of a vehicle this word represents. It was no doubt the vehicle known as a 'truckle' in Pembrokeshire. This is indicated by the census of Pembrokeshire compiled by George Owen of Kemes in 1599, from the muster books, which classifies carts and truckles together, and shows that there were 60 carts and truckles in the parish of St. Davids at that date. On the other hand in Cardiganshire a truck would appear to have been a measure in weight. Thus in the rent roll of the property in Cardiganshire of the Earl of Essex in 1577, the rents of oats in the grange of Blaenaeron amounted to 36 trucks.

[2] *Carbones.*

	£	s	d
Communicata, dated 12 June, for the preceding week :—			
John Rosse		1	0
John Skynner for five days		1	3
David Yrist for five days		1	3
Javyn Coke for five days		1	3
Thomas Draws for one day travelling[1]			4½
William ap Phillip Vawrer for one truckle[2] for five days		2	6
Item. Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for repairing tools			1
Item. For one Pyckard[3] full of lime stones[4]	1	2	0
William Kyley for the carriage of the same from Port-cleyes[5] to the churchyard		4	0
Total[6] ..	1	13	10½
Communicata, dated 19 June, for the preceding week :—			
Phillip Rosse		1	2
John Skynner for four days with the Sabbath		1	2
John Coke for the same period		1	2
Thomas Draws for the same period		1	2
Walter ap David for the same period		1	2
William Vawrer for one truckle[2] for the same period ..		2	3
Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for repairing tools			1
Total ..		8	2
Communicata, dated 26 June, for the preceding week :—			
Phillip Rosse		1	2
John Skynner for four days		1	0
Thomas Draws for the same period..		1	0
Phillip Goch for the same period		1	0
John Coke for the same period		1	0
Gitto ap David Thomas for the same period working in .. the quarry, and for his truckle[2]		3	0
William Vawrer for one truckle[2] for the same period ..		2	0
Ll[ewellyn] Syglo for repairing tools			4
Total ..		10	6

[1] *Eundi.*

[2] See note 1, p. 83.

[3] A pickard was a boat of 15 tons or upwards used on the River Severn. It is mentioned in a statute of 34 and 35 Hen. VIII. See note 6, p. 86.

[4] *Lapidibus calcinis*, literally chalk stones, but no doubt in this case, lime stones.

[5] The harbour now known as Porthclais, about a mile from the cathedral.

[6] This total is as given in the original, but is erroneous.

Communicata, dated 3 July, for the preceding week :—	£	s	d
Phillip Rosse		1	2
John Skynner for four days		1	0
Thomas Draws for the same period		1	0
Phillip Goch for the same period		1	0
John Coke for the same time		1	0
Walter ap David for 1½ days			4
William Vawrer for one truckle[1] for 1½ days			9
Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for making . . . . . and one new sledge[2]			6
And to the same for repairing divers tools			2
And for one pykard[3] of lime stones from Solvach	1	2	0
And for the carriage of the same		4	0
Item. Goch Delyn for 2½ days			7½
Total	1	13	6½

Communicata, dated 10 July for the preceding week :—			
William Sayrer for the week		2	2
Rys ap Wild for the week		2	2
Jo. Makmourch for five days		1	10
Jev[an] Degan for the week		2	2
Robert ap Morgan for the week		2	2
Robert Sydes for five days		1	10
Labourers : Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Thomas Drawes for the week		1	6
Phillip Coke for the week		1	6
Goch Delyn for the week		1	6
David Kyogyn for five days		1	3
Phillip Coch for the week		1	6
Javyn Bach for seven days			6
David Bach for two days			6
Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for making nails[4] and mending tools			3
William Vawrir for one truck for four days		2	3
Item. David Yrist for making two canopies[5] of lime-stones		7	0
Item. For one flagon[6] of ale[7] for the men travelling to Lynstulle[8]			2
Total	1	11	5

[1] See note 1, p. 83.
[2] *Sleggo.*
[3] See note 3, p. 84, also note 6, p. 86.
[4] *Clavorum.*
[5] *Cibar.*
[6] *Lagena.*
[7] *Servisiæ.*
[8] Lynstulle has not been identified. Possibly it may have been Llanstinan.

Communicata, dated 17 July, for the preceding week :—	£	s	d
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Javyn Coke for six days		1	6
David Bach for the same period		1	6
William Vawrir for his truckle[1] for the same period ..		3	0
Item. Paid in the same week for 15 poles of timber for a scaffold and 15 ' Hoselstanes '[2] from Ireland ..		3	9
And for the carriage of the same from Porthglays[3] to the church of St Davids			2
Item. In the same week riding to Tenbygh[4] for lead and iron to be bought for the use of the church of St. Davids ; for a horse hired for three days		1	0
Expenses for horse and self at the same time.. ..		2	0
Item in the same week, for making 12 ' flakes '[5] for the scaffold		2	0
Item. for the carriage of the same		1	0
Item. For one ' cimba '[6] of lime stone	1	2	0
Item. For the carriage of the same		4	0
Item for making[7] the same		3	6
Item. In the same week, for 29 pieces[8] 3 lbs. of iron bought at Tynby, the price of each piece being 7½d...		18	3
Besides for lead bought at the same place and time namely 33 peices,[8] 6 lb..	1	4	9
Item. For coal[9] bought, 40 bushels[10] at 2d. per bushel..		6	8
For carriage of the same from Portheleys[11] to the churchyard			7
For making one p' ' bockets '[12]			2
Total ..	4	17	0

[1] See note 1, p. 83.
[2] The meaning of this word is obscure.
[3] See note 5, p. 84.
[4] Tenby, about 30 miles from St. Davids by road.
[5] A ' fleak ' was probably a thin rope used for binding the poles of a scaffold.
[6] A cymba was a small boat of apparently much the same tonnage as a pickard ; at all events the load brought on this occasion cost the same as that brought by a pickard. See note 3, p. 84. *Cymba* in Horace and Virgil was especially applied to the boat of Charon the mythological ferryman over the Styx.
[7] *i.e.*, burning the limestones into lime.
[8] *Peicia.*
[9] *Carbones.*
[10] *Busc'.*
[11] See note 5, p. 84.
[12] P'bockets. The meaning of this word is obscure.

Communicata, dated 24 July, for the preceding week :—		£	s	d
[Labourers] :	John Makmurch for five days		1	10
	William Sayrir for the same period ..		1	10
	Moris Sudys for the same period		1	10
	Jevan Degan for the same period ..		1	10
	Robyn ap Moris		1	10
	Wylliam Stevene for the same period ..		1	10
	Ryse ap William for the same period ..		1	10
	Wylo Rugs for the same period		1	10
	Phillip Rosse for a week		1	2
	Jevyn Coke for the week		1	2
	David Bach for five days		1	3
	Howel Porth for four days		1	0
	Phillip Goch for the same period ..		1	0
	Goch Delyn for the same period		1	0
	Alys Arthur for the same period		1	0
	Jevan ap End . . . for one truckle[1] for . . . days		1	3
Item. For one truckle[1] for 1½ days				9
Ll[ewellyn] Syglo for making nails and repairing tool ..			[1	8]
Item. The same week. For 14 poles of timber bought from William Vysear of Kermerdyn			11	8
Item. For the carriage of the same from Portheleys[2] to the church				5
	Total ..	1	18	0

Communicata, dated the last day of July, for the preceding week :—				
Masons :	John Makmurth for five days..		1	10
	Willam Sayrir for the same period		1	10
	Robyn Sudys for the same period		1	10
	Jevan Degan for the same period		1	10
	Robyn ap Moris for the same period ..		1	10
	Wylliam Selone for the same period ..		1	10
	Rys ap Wyld for the same period.. ..		1	10
Labourers :	Phillip Rose for the week		1	2
	Javyn Coke for the week		1	6
	David Bach for four days		1	0
	Howell Porth for the same period.. ..		1	0
	Goch Delyn for the same period		1	0
	Elys Arthur for the same period		1	0
	Thomas Drawys for the same period ..		1	0

[1] See note 1, p. 83. [2] See note 5, p. 84.

Labourers (*continued.*)	£	s	d
Roger Seys for two days			6
Robert Caxon for two days			6
Reydner Soket for one day			3
Goch Morydych for one day			3
Jevan ap Owen for one truckle[1] for four days		2	0
David . . . . . for one truckle[1] for the same period ..		2	0
Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for repairing tools and making nails for the scaffold			2
Total[2] ..	1	6	2

Communicata, dated 7 August, for the preceding week :—

Masons :	John Makmonyrch, for the week		2	2
	Wylliam Sayrir for the week		2	2
	Rys ap Wylliam for the week..		2	2
	Robyn ap Moris for the week..		2	2
	Wylliam Stephen for the week		2	2
	Robin Sudys for the week		2	2
	Jevan Degan for the week		2	2
Labourers :	Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
	Javyn Coke for the week		1	6
	Thomas Drawys for the week		1	6
	Howell Porth for the week		1	6
	Elys Arthur for the week		1	6
	Roger Seys for the week		1	6
	Robert Cayon		1	6
	Goch Morydych for the week		1	6
	Phillip Goch for the week		1	6
	Goch Delyn for the week		1	6
	Jevan . . . . . for the week		1	6
	David Bach for the week		1	6
Wylliam ap Phillip Vawr for his truckle[1] for five days ..			2	6
Jevan ap Owyn for one truckle[1] for six days			3	0
Item. One new sieve				4
Item. To the masons for a fee ; namely ' Archage' for ale[3]				4
Ll[ewelyn] S[yglo] for making nails[4] and mending tools				[2]
Total ..	1	19	2	

[1] See note 1, p. 83.
[2] *Sic* in original, but it is erroneously added up.
[3] The meaning of ' archage ' is not clear. *Arca* is the Latin equivalent for a chest or shrine, but probably in this case archage may have been a fee for ' turning an arch.'
[4] *Clavorum.*

	£	s	d
Communicata, dated 14 August, for the preceding week :—			
Masons : John Makmorth for the week		2	2
Robyn ap Mo[ris] for the week		2	2
Wylliam Sayrir for the week		2	2
R .... Wylliam for the week		2	2
Wylliam Stevens for .... days			[8]
Labourers : Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Jevyn Kock for		1	2
Goch Merideth for		1	2
Jevan Duy for the same period		1	2
David Bach for the same period		1	2
Jevan ap Owyn for one truckle[1] for four days		2	0
Wylliam ap Phillip Vawr for one truckle[1] for 4½ days ..		2	3
Ll[ewelin] Syglo for mending tools			1
Total ..		19	6
Communicata, dated 21 August, for the preceding week :—			
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Total ..		1	2
Communicata, dated 28 August, for the preceding week :—			
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Item. Expenses in the same week, of a horse sent to Haverford[2] and Pembroch for nails and other tools and for making hinges and hooks[3]		1	6
Item. For a horse hired for three days on the same occasion		1	0
Item. In the same week for the carriage of 29 pieces 3 lbs of iron from Angle to Pembroch and for making the said hinges and hooks			6
Total ..		4	2
Communicata, dated 4 September, for the preceding week,			
Work within the Church : John Makmurch for the week, making carpets[4] in the chapel of St. Andrew[5] ..		2	2
Jak. Hakker for the week		2	8
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Total ..		6	0

[1] See note 1, p. 83.

[2] St. Davids is 16 miles from Haverfordwest, and from the latter town to Pembroke *via* Canaston Bridge is 21 miles, but if the horse were ferried across the haven at Burton, the distance would be 9 miles from Haverfordwest.

[3] *Hingges et hocys.*

[4] *Scamna.*

[5] The chapel of St. Andrew is the north transept through which the chapel of St. Thomas is now entered.

Communicata, dated 11 September, for the preceding week :—		s	d
Within the Church.	Jak Hakker for the week	2	8
	Phillip Rosser for the week ..	1	2
Item in the same week. About hauling stones at Barndy,[1] 4d. for ale[2]			4
	Total ..	4	2

Communicata, dated 18 September, for the preceding week :—			
Within the church :	Jak. Hakker for the week	2	8
	John Mackmorth for the week ..	2	2
	Phillip Rosse for the week	1	2
Item. The same week : About .... stones at Barndy[1] ..			4
For the carriage of four truckloads of sand to the church			3
	Total ..	6	7

Communicata, dated 25 September, for the preceding week :			
Within the Church.	Jak Hakker for the week	2	8
	John Makmorth for the week ..	2	2
	Phillip Rosse for the week	1	2
Item. In the same week. Jevan ap Owyn for the carriage of two truckle-loads of stone from Karvey[3]			2
Item. The same week. John Arthur for one truckle for 2½ days carrying stones from Karvey and from the quarry near St Davids to the church		1	3
Item. Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for making four hooks[4] for the doors of the dwellings[5] of the clergy, made from old iron from the stock of the church			4
To one man for blowing for the same[6]			1
	Total ..	7	10

Communicata, dated 2 October, for the preceding week :—			
Within the Church :	Jak Hakker for the week	2	8
	John Makmorth for two days ..		8
	Phillip Rosse for the week	1	2

[1] Possibly Brawdy.
[2] *Servisiæ.*
[3] Now known as Caerfai which is half a mile from the cathedral close.
[4] *Hookys.*
[5] *Loggis.*
[6] *i.e.*, blowing the smith's bellows.

	£	s	d
Item. In the same week. For three quarters[1] of iron bought at Ramsey[2]		14	6
For the carriage of the same to the church			6
Item. Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for mending the tools of the said Jak Hakker, during five weeks			4
Item. John Arthur for one truckle[3] for two days ..		1	0
Total ..	1	0	10

Communicata, dated 9 October, for the preceding week :—

Within the Church : John Makmorth for the week ..		2	2
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
John Arthur for one truckle for the week, carrying from the said quarry to the wall[4] ..		3	0
Total ..		6	4

Communicata, dated 16 October, for the preceding week :—

John Makmourth for the week		2	2
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
John Arthur for one truckle for three days carrying from the said quarry to the wall		1	6
Item. For making two doors for the chambers of the clergy, John Owyn and Buelth		1	6
Item. Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for making four hinges and nails for the said doors			6
And two men labouring			2
Item. John Hakker in part payment of one ———[5] ..		6	8
Item. Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for mending tools			1
Item. David Hew for 200 flags stones[6]		2	0
Item. Henry Fisher for 40 planks[7]	1	10	0
For carriage of the same		1	0
Total ..	2	6	9

[1] *Quartilibus.*
[2] Ramsey Island is off the west coast of Pembrokeshire, and was formerly owned by the bishop of St. Davids, but it is difficult to see how supplies of iron would be available there.
[3] See note 1, p. 83.
[4] The wall surrounding the cathedral close.
[5] A blank occurs here followed by the word ' cept.'
[6] *Lapid tabulent'.*
[7] *Rostris.*

Communicata, dated 23 October, for the preceding week :—	£	s	d
John Makmorth for the week		2	2
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Item. In the same week. Jevan Goch and David Cappan for one 'pikard'[1] of lime stone[2]		2	0
Item in the same week. Expenses of self and horse riding to Haverford and Pembroch on divers affairs of the Church, 3 days		1	6
And hire of horse for the same time		1	0
Item. For the carriage of lead and rosin from Angle[3] to Pembroke on the same date			10
Item. For two new locks[4] with keys[5] for the said doors		1	4
Item in the same week. For two new rings with knockers[6] for the said doors			4
Total ..	1	10	4

Communicata, dated 30 October, for the preceding week :—			
John Hakker in part payment of his account,[7] namely for '. . . . cristynk de leggs clericorum solidi'[8] ..		6	8
John Makmorth for work in the same week		2	2
Phillip Rosse for the week..		[1	2]
Item in the same week. Robin Hoper for the carriage of stones from Karvey[9] to the church		1	0
Item in the same week. Four men working the windlas[10] raising up the said stones for nine half days			6
Item. For two flaggons[11] of ale[12] consumed when about that work			4
Item. Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for repairing tools and two hinges and two hooks for the door of the 'croyste'[13] and making nails[14]			3

[1] See note 3, p. 84.
[2] See note 4, p. 84.
[3] Angle, about ten miles by road from Pembroke.
[4] *Seris.*
[5] *Clavibus.*
[6] *Clappis.*
[7] *Taxa* usually means a tax or church due. In the present connection it is probably the equivalent of an account or bill.
[8] This sentence is intelligible, a portion of it being missing in the document.
[9] See note 3, p. 90.
[10] *Wyneas.*
[11] *Lagena.*
[12] *Servisiæ.*
[13] *Croyse* means a pilgrim. The word here no doubt means the door by which the pilgrims entered the cathedral.
[14] *Clavorum.*

Communicata, dated 30 October (*continued.*)	s	d
Item. To the said Ll[ewelyn] for repairing a lock[1] and a key[2] for the said door		2
Total ..	12	3
Communicata, dated 6 November, for the preceding week :—		
Within the Church. John Makmurth for three days ..	1	1
Phillip Rosse for the week	1	2
Total ..	2	3
Communicata, dated 13 November, for the preceding week :—		
Within the Church. To Christian, the glazier, for a week reparing the great South window, under an agreement made by Morgan ap Eynon	3	0
John Makmorth for the week	2	2
Javyn Bach for the week	1	3
William ap Eynon for two days		5
Phillip Rosse for the week	1	2
Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for repairing tools		1
Total[3] ..	8	8
Communicata, dated 20 November, for the preceding week :—		
Christian, the glazier, for the week	3	0
John Hakker in part payment of his bill..	3	4
Ieuan Bach for the week in the quarry	1	3
William ap Eynon for a week in the same	1	3
Phillip Rosse for a week	1	2
Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for making nails[4] and repairing locks[5] of the Church broken by robbers	1	4
For 10 lbs. of lime[6] for different requirements of the Church, bought at Haverford		3
Item. Buelth for the reparation of the gates of the Treasury and for fitting a bolt and making two bars[7] to other doors in the Church, namely one day		5
Total ..	12	0

[1] *Serri.*
[2] *Clavo.*
[3] *sic* in original, but it is erroneously added up.
[4] *Clavorum.*
[5] *Serarum.*
[6] In the text the word *Chalch* is used.
[7] *Barrae.*

Communicata, dated 27 November, for the preceding week :—	£	s	d
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
John Hakker, in part [payment] of his bill[1]		3	4
Jak Lokyer for the week, making new locks with keys for the chancel[2]		15	0
Item. For a horse hired to go the Haverford for tools[3] of the said Jak Lokyer, and the expenses of a boy with the said horse			10
Item. For 1½ pieces[4] of iron namely ——, bought for making keys			10
Item. Two masons for walling up[5] divers windows of the Church on account of the danger of robbers, and divers doors, namely in the aisles of the Church :—Robert Sydys for a week		2	2
Jevan Degan for a week		2	2
Walter Sudys for a week, attending [on the mason] ..		1	6
Phillip Rosse for a week		1	2
Javyn Bach for a week		1	3
William ap Eynon for a week		1	3
David Jon Yrys for the week		1	3
For the carriage of four truckle loads of sand for the said work			4
Item. Robin Hoper for the carriage of one ' pikard ' full of lime stones from Portheleys[6] to the churchyard ..		4	0
Item. Jak Hakker for making a neck band[7] for the use of the fabric			8
Item. In the same week. For two flaggons of ale consumed when drawing the said stones at Karvey ..			4
Item. Goch Delyn for one day hauling at Karvey[8] on the same date			2½
For two keys for the locks of the said Church			3
Total ..	1	19	6½

Communicata, dated 4 December, for the preceding week :—			
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
Phillip Rosse for the week..		1	2

[1] See note 7, p. 92.
[2] *Capam.*
[3] *Instrumenta.*
[4] *Peicia.*
[5] *Obstruentibus.*
[6] See note 5, p. 84.
[7] *Col. trochi.*
[8] See note 3, p. 90.

Cammunicata, dated 4 December (*continued.*)	£	s	d
Item in the same week. To Stephen Rhyn, David ap Marres, and Robin ap Walter for the carriage of three cart-loads[1] of fire-wood from Porstyly[2]		2	0
Item. William ap Eynon, cutting up the same wood for one day			3
Item. For William in bread and ale consumed when about the firewood on the same date			4½
Item. To John Coker for six long boards[3] for making the north door of the Church		3	2
Total ..		9	11½
Communicata, dated 11 December, for the preceding week :—			
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Item. John Tokyr for making two iron bars[4] for the round window in the chancel of the Church[5]			6
Item in the same week. Robyn Hoper for the carriage of stones from Karvey[6] to the Church, 2½ days		1	0½
Item. For 20 squared logs of wood[7] bought from Master John, the carpenter, at the price of 9d. each, total ..		15	0
For the carriage of the same from Portheleys,[8] namely 3 cart-loads[9]			6
For carriage of the same from the house of the said John to the Church			2
Total ..	1	1	4½
Communicata, dated 18 December, for the preceding week :—			
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
Jak Hakker for part of his bill[10]		6	8
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Phillip Brown, working for one day in the quarry of Karvay[6]			2½

[1] *Carucata.*
[2] *i.e.*, Priskilly in Mathry parish, about eleven miles from St. Davids.
[3] *Burdis.*
[4] *Barrae.*
[5] There is now no trace of a round window in the Presbytery. The only indications of circular windows in the Cathedral are in the west end of the nave.
[6] See note 3, p. 90.
[7] *Lignis quadratis.*
[8] See note 5, p. 84.
[9] *Carrectis.*
[10] See note 7, p. 92.

Communicata, dated 18 December (*continued.*)	£	s	d
Item. For drink[1] consumed on the same date, because there were 8 men working on that date			4
Item. Master John, the carpenter, for three weeks, making doors for the Church, receiving 4s. per week ..		12	0
Item. Buelth for three weeks, receiving per week 2s. 6d., total		7	6
——— for four weeks, receiving 2s. 6d. per week, total..		10	0
Item. Jenkyn Oweyn about the same date, for one week and four days		4	2
——— Master John for two weeks and four days about the same date, receiving per week 1s. 6d., total ..		4	0
Item. Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for making nails for two days for the same doors			
Item. Two men working with him about that ——— ..		1	0
Item. For drink for the aforesaid men on the said days in the forge			
Total[2] ..		6	2
Communicata, dated 25 December, for the preceding week :—			
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
John Hakker for one day, making two holes for the bars[3] at the door ' 9 ducens aq . . . '[4]			6
Phillip Rosse for a week		1	2
Jak Lokyer for making four hinges for the north door of the Church, with keys belonging to them		1	8
Item. One man working for three days			9
Item. For burning charcoal[5] bought in the same week for the use of the Church	1	0	0
Item. for the carriage of the same..		1	8
Item. Jak Hakker for ——— for a week . . . . . stones at Karvey[6] for the use of the Church . . . . . his agreement		2	0
Item. Jak Hakker for a new key and for repairing the lock at the door of the chapel of St. Mary[7]			6
Item. David Yryst on the vigils of the birth of our Lord for one day ——— the Church, because Rosse was occupied elsewhere			2½
Total ..	1	11	5½

[1] *Potus.*
[2] *Sic* in original, but it is erroneously added up.
[3] *Barrae.*
[4] See note 8, p. 92.
[5] *Carbonum.*
[6] See note 3, p. 90.
[7] This is the chapel now known as the Lady Chapel.

Communicata, dated 1 January, for the preceding week :—	£	s	d
Bartholomew for 1½ days working about the same doors			7½
Item. Buelth for the same time, about the same [doors]			7½
Item. John Oweyn for the same time, about the same work			7½
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Total		3	0½

Communicata, dated 8 January, for the preceding week :—			
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
Item. Bar[tholomew] for the week, about the said doors		2	6
Item. Buelth for the week, about the same [doors]		2	6
John Owen for the week, about the same		2	6
Jak Hakker for repairing the other door before the altar of St. Thomas,[1] one day			6
Item. For two pieces 3 lbs of Spanish iron bought from Jevan ap Phillip for two bars[2] made for the door before the altar of St Nicholas[3]		1	10
Item. Henry Smith of Vistobeston[4] for making the aforesaid [bars]			10
Item. David Yryst for working with him one day			3
Item. For drink at that time in the forge			2
Item. Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for making nails for half a day for the said doors			3
Item. For drink at that time			1
Item. For hauling stones from Karvay[5] for the use of the Church, namely, labourers of the bishop, for drink			2
Item Robyn Hoper for the carriage of the same [stones] at that time, namely, two truckle-loads			2
Total		14	9

Communicata, dated 15 January, for the preceding week :—	£	s	d
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Item. Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for making keys for the said doors one day			6
Item. David Yryst working with him on the same day for one day			3

[1] The chapel of St. Thomas is on the north side of the Cathedral.
[2] *Vectibus.*
[3] The chapel of St. Nicholas (known also as the Wogan Chapel) lies on the north of Bishop Vaughan's chapel.
[4] Probably it should be read 'Henry, the smith, of Scoveston,' in the parish of Llanstadwell.
[5] See note 3, p. 90.

Communicata, dated 15 January (*continued.*)	£	s	d
Item. For drink at that time			1
Item in the same week, hauling stones at Karvey,[1] in drink			4
Robyn Hoper for the carriage of four truckle-loads of stones			3
Total ..		5	7
Communicata, dated 22 January, for the preceding week :—			
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
John Rosse for the week		1	2
John Oweyn for one day, . . . timber at Poskily[2] for making a gate in the ramparts[3]			6
Item. David ap Ridderch for the carriage of the same ..			8
Item. For bread and ale[4] for them at that time ..			3
Total ..		[5	7]
Communicata, dated 29 January, for the preceding week :—			
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Jak Hakker for one day, searching for stones at Karvey[1] for the use of the Church, in addition to his contract for an increased bill[5]			6
Item. Robin Hoper for the carriage of the said [stones] to the Church			3
Total ..		4	11
Communicata, dated 5 February, for the preceding week :—			
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
John Makmorth for the week, repairing the north part of the wall[6]		2	0
John, the carpenter, for making gates for the wall ..	1	6	8
John Hakker for part of his bill[5] for the dwellings[7] ..		13	4
Item. To the same John for divers repairs in the Church, during 1½ days			3

[1] See note 3, p. 90.
[2] See note 2, p. 95.
[3] The wall surrounding the cathedral close.
[4] *Servisiæ.*
[5] See note 7, p. 92.
[6] *Vallis.*
[7] *Loggis.*

Communicata, dated 5 February (*continued.*)	£	s	d
Item. Bartholomew and Buelth in payment of money in arrear from the feast of the birth of Our Lord, by the order of Morgan ap Eynon		2	0
Item. Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for making nails[1] for the said gates for half a day			3
Item. Drink at the same time			1
Item. Robin Hoper for the carriage of lime and sand to the said gate, one day			6
Total ..	2	9	3
Communicata, dated 12 February, for the preceding week :—			
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
Phillip Rosser for the week		1	2
Item in the same week. John, the carpenter, for a horse hired for riding to Tynby on the affairs of the Church		1	0
Item. Expenses of himself and horse for three days ..		1	6
Total ..		6	8
Communicata, dated 19 February, for the preceding week :—			
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Item in the same week, Stephen Phillip, Robyn ap Walter, [and] David ap Riderch for the carriage of three cartloads[2] of firewood for the church from Porskyly[3]		2	0
Item. David Lloyd, cutting down [trees] for one day ..			3
Item. Bread and ale[4] for them during the time			4½
Item. For one piece[5] 9 lbs of iron for the bolts[6] of the gates of the wall, and the carriage of the same from Haverford		1	0
Item. John Wyner for repairing a key for the door of the choir			6
Total ..		8	3½
Communicata, dated 26 February, for the preceding week :—			
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Item in the same week. For one new ——— bought ..			8

[1] *Clavorum.*
[2] *Carrectis.*
[3] See note 2, p. 95.
[4] *Servisiæ.*
[5] *Peicia.*
[6] *Seras.*

Communicata, dated 26 February (*continued.*)	£	s	d
Item. For 200 nails, namely, board nails bought for the use of the Church		1	6
Item. For five new irons bought for shovels[1] the price of each being 3½d.		1	5½
Item. For one ——— bought from Ll[ewelyn] Syglo for the use of the Church		6	0
Total[2] ..		13	7½
Communicata, dated 5 March, for the preceding week:—			
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Total ..		4	2
Communicata, dated 12 March, for the preceding week :—			
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Total ..		4	2
Communicata, dated 19 March, for the preceding week :—			
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Item. David ap Dean for one ' pickard ' of lime stones[3] and for the carriage of a bar and nails and one piece[4] of lead to the gates of the close, for the use of the Church	1	2	0
Item. William Wylde for making the said bars namely 8, and four hooks[5] with nails for the said gates, namely 111, which weighed 18 pieces, 11½ lbs, 10d. per piece, the total being		15	8
And to the said William for repairing an axe[6] belonging to the Church			4
Item. For the carriage of the said pieces[4] of lead with the said bars from Portheleys[7] to the Church ..			2
Total ..	2	2	4

[1] *Shouelis.*
[2] *Sic* in original, but it is erroneously added up.
[3] See note 4, p. 84.
[4] *Peicia.*
[5] *Hocys.*
[6] *Securis.*
[7] See note 5, p. 84.

Communicata, dated 26 March, for the preceding week :—	£	s	d
Christian, the glazier, for the week		3	0
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Total ..		4	2

Communicata, dated 2 April, for the preceding week :—			
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Jak Lokyer for making three locks with one key for the gates of the walls of the Close, and four ' pegous ' and four iron ' lopys '[1] with four iron plates for the same gates		5	0
Item. For drink at the same time during the work ..			2
Item. To David, the smith, of Wyston for four new iron bars for the north door of the Church, of his own iron and weighing 4 pieces[2] 12 lbs for each piece 2s. 4d., the total being		11	4
Item. To the said David for 27 great nails for the gates of the Close		1	1
Item. For the carriage of the same from Wyston to the church of St Davids			6
Item. To the said David for drink			2
Item. Jak Lokyer for repairing the ——— of the ——— which is done			2
Total[3] ..		19	11

Communicata, dated 9 April, for the preceding week :—			
Phillip Rosse for the week		1	2
Item. For parchment bought for this roll			6
Item. To Hugh Felton for his fees for this year ..	1	10	0
Total ..	1	11	8

The sum total[3] of these six rolls of Communicata above (infra)	£45	10	10½

After reading the above account the reader will no doubt be struck by the curious names of the workmen mentioned. Bole is probably the equivalent of Ball, but Yrist is a name which the writer has never previously

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[1] Possibly staples.
[2] *Peicia.*
[3] *Sic* in original, but it is erroneously added up.

come across. It is probably an error of the transcriber of the *MS.* Possibly the name was Yriet, attempted as the rendering of Wyrriot. Llewelyn Syglo is a curious combination. Perhaps Syglo was a nick-name, equating Siglo shaking.

Vawrer may have been an epithet relating to the size of the father of the workman, but it is interesting to note that there was a Jenkin Vawer, a shearman in Haverfordwest, whose son William Vawer, a cardmaker and sheriff of Bristol in 1558, was the founder of Vawre's charity in Haverfordwest.

It appears from the account that the wages of a common day labourer was 3d. per day, except in winter, when his pay was reduced to 2½d. per day. Masons were paid about 4¼d. per day in summer. 'Master John, the carpenter,' received 4s. per week, but he was no doubt a superior artizan, as other carpenters were paid only 5d. a day, and the next highest wages paid to any of the workmen was received by Christian, the glazier, whose pay was 3s. a week.

How these wages compared with those paid in England will be seen from the following entries :—In 1384 a mason in Elham[1] was paid 6d. per day ; in 1385 a carpenter at Oxford received 6d. per day ; in 1399 a mason in London got 8d. per day, and a carpenter at Hornchurch, 5d. per day, while in 1400 a carpenter in Radcliffe was paid 4d. per day.

In considering all these rates of wages it must not be forgotten that money was worth very considerably more than in the present day, and that the cost of food was correspondingly low. Thus in 1384 at Southampton, lambs were 8d. each, pigs, 3s. each, and sheep 1s. 1d. each ; a goose cost 4d., a duck 2d., and a hen 2d. Unfortunately there are no similar prices available for Pembrokeshire for this period.

One of the striking items in the account is the charge

[1] In Kent.

for the hire of a horse and travelling expenses. Thus for the hire of a riding horse for three days to go from St. Davids to Tenby and back—a distance of 68 miles—was only 1s., while the expenses of the horse and rider for the three days was 2s. Nowadays the hire of a horse for that period would be at least £2 10s. for three days.

It must also be remembered that at that time wages in Dewisland were fixed in the lordship of Pebydiauck by the bishop of St. Davids as lord of the manor, and the scale in 1384 was regulated by a Statute of Bishop Adam Houghton on 15 July, 1380, which enacted that no common workman in the lordship of St. Davids, who did not support a household, should take more than 2d. a day with food, or 3d. per day without food. Master workmen were to be paid 4d. per day unless the lord should think that they deserved more. Teamsters[1] with their carts[2] were to be paid 6d. only as from old they had been accustomed to receive, and no teamster was to be paid more than 1d. for drawing a full cart-load from Porthclais to the cathedral or to the city of St. Davids, and in the event of their not loading their carts full, they were to be mulcted of one day's pay.

The Statute further provided that when a bushel of barley was commonly sold for 6d. in the market place in the city of St. Davids, the price of ale sold for compulsory work for the lord of the manor should not exceed 1d. (per gallon), and when the price of barley exceeded 10d. per bushel but did not exceed 16d. per bushel, the price of ale sold for such work was not to exceed 2d. The Statute also enacted that bread was to be sold at a just price according to legal weight, and the price of corn, as by the law in England.

Another clause in the same Statute provided that in view of the tricks of dealers in the city of St. Davids and also outside the city, no one should buy victuals in the city before the third hour of the day, or purchase such

[1] Quadrigarii. [2] Quadrigis.

victuals on the way to the market. Moreover, no one was to prevent provisions from being brought to the market and exposed for sale, and when provisions were being sold, the bishop, canons, and vicars choral of the cathedral were to have the preference over all other buyers. Workmen were by the same Statute prohibited from going to reap for pay outside the lordship in harvest time, if work were available within the lordship, under a penalty of a fine and imprisonment.

It will be observed that, while in modern times the tendency is to establish a minimum rate of wages, the practice in early days was to fix a maximum scale, and this principle was apparently in force in Devonshire in 1656, for which year the following maximum wages were settled by the justices at the Quarter Sessions for that county :—

No common men, servants of husbandry, above 16 years and under 21, to be paid more than £1 per annum, and above 21 years of age £4 a year.

No woman under 14 shall take any wages but meat, drink, and clothes, and above 14 until 18 years old, not above 26s. and her maintenance, and above 18 years of age, 40s.

Husbandry labourers from All-Hallowstide until Candlemas not above 4d. per day with meat and drink, or 10d. without diet; and from Candlemas to All-Hallowstide the rest of the year, 5d. with meat and drink, or 11d. without food and drink, beating, rooting, hay and corn harvest excepted, and then not above 1s. without meat, etc., or 6d. with meat, etc.

Women for hay and corn harvest 3d. with meat, etc., or 6d. without meat, for hay, and 7d. for corn.

Master carpenter, master plaisterer, mason, joiner, plumber, hellier, thatcher, pavior, and every of them having servants or apprentices, and able to take charge of the work, 7d. by the day with meat, etc., and 14d. without meat, etc.

A pair of sawyers by the day with meat, etc., 12d., and without meat 2s. 4d. All spinsters in private families shall take not above 6d. with meat, etc., by the week, and 2s. without meat, etc., by the week.

Interesting light on the state of affairs in St. Davids is afforded by the entries mentioning the robberies which were committed in the City of St. Davids in that period.

The sanctity of the cathedral did not protect it from violation by thieves, and a little previous to November 1385 burglars appear to have broken the locks of the Church, and such was their audacity that the cathedral authorities were reduced to walling up divers windows in the church on account of the depredation of the thieves, and presumably also divers doors in the aisles of the church. Unfortunately there is no record as to what booty, if any, was secured by the robbers.

The subsequent accounts in the *Liber Communis* give very little information as to the wages paid in years subsequent to the *Communicata*. In the account for 1490 of Master William Warren, the Communarius of the Cathedral, we learn that Thomas Knight was paid 6s. for working stones, and Jenkin ap Thomas, Thomas Hayward, Thomas John, and William Leya, his associates, 4d. per day, while John the plumber and his associates were paid 10d. per day for two days repairing the aqueduct. In the account of the same Communarius for 1492, Thomas Kneaght and his associates were paid 2s. 6d. for three days for working at the pavement of the Cathedral, and Henry Wadyn and his mate were paid 4s. 2d. for working at the wall of the churchyard, being at the rate of 9d. for each day. After this date the writer had found no entries showing the wages in North-west Pembrokeshire until the year 1708. From that year the diary of Rees ap Rees of Penrallt Kibwr, in the parish of St. Dogmaels, yeoman, more or less covers the period down to 1734. In this diary the owner has jotted down the following memoranda of his hiring of workpeople on the undermentioned dates :—

1708. Oct. 27. Agreed with Anne Edward for her son for a whole year for ' a pair of close and a lam'.'

1708. Nov. 30. Agreed with Thomas Evan for a year for 11s. and a lamb.

1709. Nov. 14. Agreed with John David for his son till Hollandtide, 1710, for 14s. 6d.

1711. Oct. 3. Agreed with Anne Thomas for her son for a year for 14s. and a lamb.

1734. Oct. 5. Agreed with Joshua James for his son James for a year for 24s.

1738. Oct. 21. Paid David John Parry for the following work :—20 days in harvest in 1737 at 4d. per day ; other work, 41 days at 3d. per day ; 8 days at 2d. per day.

The accounts of Abel Hicks of Tremanhire in the parish of Whitchurch in Dewisland, supplies to some extent the information for a later period. It appears that he relied to a large extent on dutywork by his tenants, but an account with one of them named John Woolkock give some useful information as to the rate of wages paid. In 1754 Woolkock was paid 3d. for half a day mowing rye grass, 5s. 6d. for 16½ days in harvest, and 10d. for five days work after the harvest. In April, 1757, the same person was paid 7d. for 3½ days digging in the garden and filling carts. In 1792 Henry Hicks (son of Abel Hicks) rented a house and garden to Elizabeth Griffiths, who agreed to reap and bind during harvest for 3d. per day, and to make hay and weed at 1d. per day. Another tenant bound himself to reap at 4d. per day. It is probable that all the above rates were somewhat under the current wages as the work was in part payment of the rent.

A servants-book of John Evans of Trevayog Hall in the parish of St. Nicholas supplies information as to the wages paid in the period 1807—1845, from which the following items are extracted, the hirings being in each case for the whole year :—

1807. Oct. 18. James Price, £4 5s.

1807. Oct. 21. Phoebe Harrie, £2 5s., one pound of wool, and a flannel apron.

1807. Oct. 22. Martha Perry (head maid servant), £3, one pound of wool, and a flannel apron.

1810. Oct. 18. James Price, £9 10s., two pounds of wool, and the haulage of a load of culm.

1815. Oct. 19. James Banner, £9.

1815. Oct. 24. Jemima Prosser, £4, one pound of wool, and a flannel apron.

1825. Oct. 18. David John, £8.

1825. Oct. 18. Margaret Jenkins, £3, one pound of wool, and a flannel apron.
1830. Oct. 17. Dorothy Howell, £2 10s., and one pound of wool.
1839. Oct. 19. James Griffiths, £8 10s.
1845. Oct. 20. David Evans, £9 10s.
1845. Oct. 12. Anne John, £2 15s.

As to the apparel of our ancestors in early times we have little information. There is a rude sketch on the margin of a document in the Public Record Office, depicting the scribe's idea of a Welshman, but it is quite possible that this may have been an imaginary sketch. It is, however, safe to conclude that in 1281 Welsh woollen frieze largely composed the dress of the ordinary inhabitant of Pembrokeshire, and in fact in all other parts of Wales. A grant in that year by King Edward I. to the bailiffs and burgesses of Hay in co. Brecon of tolls on goods brought into that town, indicates the importance of the cloth trade in Wales, as no fewer than five items relate to cloth. Thus on every horse-load of cloth sold the toll was ½d., on every entire cloth sold, ½d., on every truss of cloth brought by cart, 3d., and on every horse-load of cloth or divers other small article, ½d.

Whether the cloth brought into Hay was of Welsh manufacture is not certain, and it is equally uncertain as to when woollen manufactures were commenced in Pembrokeshire, it has been stated that Flemings soon after their arrival in the county started this industry in Tenby, and tradition asserts that they had two woollen factories in Tenby, one on the Castle Hill and another in Chimney Park, but however this may have been, it is certain that in 1326 there was a fulling mill at Cilgerran, and in 1325–6 there was a similar factory at Camrose, and later records mention numerous other fulling mills in different parts of the county.

But while Welsh homespun may be regarded as the ordinary wear of the inhabitants of the principality, it is clear from the tolls mentioned in the grant above referred to, that an inclination for richer raiment has already set in, as among the items is a toll of ½d. on cloth

of silk with gold samite,[1] diaper and baudekyn,[2] and ¼d. on silk without gold and on cendalum,[3] while 1d. was charged on every hundred of linen web, canvas, and Irish cloth.

From this date till the beginning of the reign of James I., there is little information available as to the apparel of the inhabitants of Pembrokeshire, but it is certain that among the wealthier classes luxury in raiment had steadily increased. The inventory of the goods of Sir John Perrot at Carew Castle made on 27 April, 1592, is disappointing, the only items of personal apparel mentioned being two pairs of pantoufles[4] and three pairs of pinsons[5], their total value being 6s., the explanation of this no doubt being that the inventory is not complete.

There were dandies at that period as in modern times, and in 1603 some of the fashionable swells were equally reluctant to pay their tailors' bills, with the result that they were sued in the Great Sessions, and these bills, being fortunately preserved, are now available for our information three hundred years afterwards.

The bills in question, which are interesting not only as showing the cost of materials, but also affording light on the materials worn at that period, and also on other commodities, are given below. The plaintiff in each case was Richard Bateman, a mercer in Haverfordwest, who sued in 1603 Hugh Owen of Orielton, esq., for £3 17s. for the following goods supplied about 8 Sept., 1603 :—

	£	s	d
Hugh Owens, late of Orielton, esq., the 8th daie of Sept., 1603, oweth for 13 yards of barge[6] @ 14d. per yard ..	1	12	6
2¾ yards of sack-cloth[7] @ 14d. per yard		3	4
1½ yards of buckram @ 16d. per yard		2	0
17 yards of whalebone		2	10
One ounce of silke		2	7
Two pair of whalebone sleeves		6	0

[1] Silk stuff sometimes woven with gold or silver threads.
[2] Silk cloth.
[3] A silken cloth.
[4] Slippers.
[5] Thin soled shoes.
[6] Barege, a thin dress woollen stuff.
[7] A mourning cloth.

	£	s	d
1½ yards of French greene sayes[1]		3	9
¾ [yard] of buckram, 1s., and thread, 10d.		1	10
Green nicle and thrid			3
One yard of buckram		1	4
1½ yards of sackcloth		1	9
2½ yards of jeine[2] fustian		3	1
9 yards of whalebone		1	6
Coulerd[3] silke 2d., thrid 3d.		1	3
5¼ yards of broad bayes[4]		13	1
	£3	17	0

In the next case Gelly Laugharne of Pembroke, gent., was sued for £4 18s. 4d. for the undermentioned goods supplied about the 22 Sept., 1603. Gelly Laugharne was the son of Thomas Laugharne, the brother of Francis Laugharne of St. Brides :—

Gelly Laugharne of Pembrock, gent., the 22 Sept., 1603, oweth unto Richard Baetman for 7¾ yards of millian[5] fustian @ 3s. 4d. per yard	£ 1	s 5	d 10
Two dozen of purled lace		6	0
Nine dozen green silk buttons		3	0
10 skeynes of silke		1	8
¾ [yard] of russet fustian 10d. and greene sayes		1	6
3 yards of dowlas[6]		3	6
3 yards of white jeyne fustian		3	6
1¼ yards of canvas 15d. and thrid 6d.		1	9
¼ [yard] of elbroad taffeta		1	10
6 yards of lace 1d. and 4 skeynes of silk		2	5
3⅜ yards of red cloth @ 2s. 6d.		8	10
2 yards of cotton		5	0
3 dozen of velvet lace	1	2	0
One ounce of tobacco		3	4
½ oz. of spun silk		1	0
A dozen heare collerd poynts[7]		2	0
A pair of knives 20d., a lace 1d.		1	9
½ yard of cotton		1	4
14½ yards of lace		1	10
Thread 1d., lace caddis[8] 3d.			4
	£4	18	4

[1] A serge cloth.
[2] Jean, a twilled cloth.
[3] Coloured.
[4] Baize.
[5] ? Milan.
[6] Strong calico.
[7] Laces for fastening hose, &c.
[8] Cotton.

The third case was against Alban Owen of Court in the parish of Eglwyswrw, gent., to recover £12 14s. 5d. for goods delivered before 11 Oct., 1603. Alban Owen was the son of George Owen, lord of Kemes, by his first wife Elizabeth the daughter of William Philipps of Picton Castle :—

	£	s	d
Mr. Alban Owens of the Court in the parish of Eglwyswrw oweth unto me Richard Batman the 16 day of Sept., 1603, unpaid of ould by account	7	4	5
The 20th day of Sept., 1603, I sould and delivered to the said Mr. Alban Owens by the handes of his messengers with his letter ¾ yard of black satten @ 18s. per yard ..		13	6
The 11 Oct. 1603 I sould and delivered to the said Mr. Alban Owens by the handes of his messenger and servant Jenkin James with his letter, 7 yardes of sage coullour Kentish brodcloth @ 10s. 6d. per yard	3	13	6
A pair of fine wosted[1] stockens		6	0
A pair of fine silk garters		5	0
2 doz. fine silk pointes @ 2s. per doz.		4	0
6 pair of Kentish washed gloves @ 14d. per pair		7	0
	£12	14	5

The fourth case was against William Warren of Trewern in the parish of Nevern, esq., for £6 15s. 3d. for goods delivered before 23 Dec., 1604. William Warren was the son of Mathias Warren of Trewern, by Elizabeth Catharne his wife :—

Mr. William Warren of Trewerne esq. the 18th Aug. 1604 oweth unto me Richard Batman for 4½ stones of Spanish eyron[2] @ 18d. per stone	10	6	
8 stones of good pitche @ 18d. per stone	12	0	
2 stones of black ocum[3] @ 3d. per lb.	7	0	
18 Aug. 1604 2½ yards of brown holland @ 3s. per yard ..	7	6	
6 doz. of ash coller[4] silk buttons @ 5d. per doz.	2	6	
6 skeines of couller silk @ 2d. per skeine	1	0	
2½ yards of black cotton @ 10d. per yard	2	0	
Flex 6d., and 3 doz. blue silk buttons 12d.	1	6	
16 skeines of blue silk @ 2d. per skeine	2	8	

[1] Worsted.
[2] Iron.
[3] Oakum.
[4] Coloured.

	£	s	d
6 yards of smale blue silk purled lace @ 3d. per yard ..		1	6
2 doz. large blue close[1] buttons		2	2
25 Aug. 1604, 3 yards of watchet[2] byndinge lace @ 4d. per yard		1	0
2 yards of curle lace 3d. per yard and 2 skeines of couler silk 4d.			10
1¼ yards of galoone lace @ 3d. per yard		1	0
21 Sept. 1604, 3½ yards of dowlas @ 17d. per yard ..		3	11
3 doz. of watchet curle silk lace @ 4d. per yard		16	0
A yard of watchet cullourd elbrod[3] taffetta		15	0
12 skeines of watchet silk @ 2d. per skeine		2	0
18 Nov. 1604. By his son Thomas Warren with his letter, 4 doz. of watchet cotillen[4] silke curle lace @ 4d. per yard		16	0
12 skeines of couller silk @ 2d. per skeine and a yard of buckram 12d.		3	0
A dozen of slyved[5] silk		1	0
12 Dec. 1604. 2 brod black cupps			4
23 Dec. 1604. 23 yards of watchet ribband		7	8
6¾ yards of grene ribband		2	7
9 doz. buttons		3	9
8 skeines of silke		1	4
5 yards of watchet silk lace		1	8
	£6	15	3

In the above bills the measures are given in condensed modern form in place of the complicated verbiage in the originals, but the spelling in the *MS.* is retained.

The charge of 3s. 4d. for one ounce of tobacco in the bill against Gelly Laugharne is particularly interesting, as it gives us the price of that commodity in 1603, just 17 years after its first introduction into England in 1565 by Sir John Hawkins. In 1586 Mr. Ralph Lane introduced the practice of smoking, and Paul Hentzner in recording his visit to the Bear Gardens in London in 1589 stated that at these spectacles and everywhere else the English were constantly smoking tobacco. King James was a strong opponent to smoking, and in the

[1] Clothes.
[2] Blue.
[3] An ell broad.
[4] A black and white woollen fabric for ladies skirts.
[5] Split.

very year in which Gelly Laugharne made his purchase of the weed, published his celebrated *Counterblast to Tobacco*, and in 1604 placed a duty of 6s. 10d. per lb. on all tobacco sold. As tobacco by the entry above referred to was £2 13s. 4d. per lb. in 1603, it must, with the duty placed on it in 1604, have cost at least £3 0s. 2d. per lb. in that year, and present day smokers of the weed have reason to congratulate themselves that they did not live in the reign of James I.

Some ten years later we have a bill for ' wares delivered toward the funeral of George Owens, esq.' This George Owen was no doubt the lord of Kemes and the well-known Elizabethan historian of Pembrokeshire, who died on 26 Aug., 1613. The first item in the bill is dated 25 Aug., 16 . . . The date of the year is illegible, but as the document is in a file of papers for the 12 Jac. I. (1614–15), there can be little doubt as to the identity of the deceased. If the goods were ordered on 25 Aug., the executor must have bought the goods in anticipation of the death, but possibly this date may have been an error of the shopkeeper. The items in the bill are as follows :—

	£	s	d
16. . Aug. 25. 13 yards of puke[1] @ 13s. per yard ..	8	0	0
13 yards of puke @ 11s. per yard	7	3	0
1¾ of puke @ 10s. per yard		17	6
16 yards of grogram[2] @ 2s. 2d. per yard	1	14	8
9 yards of lyle[3] grogram @ 2s. 2d. per yard		19	6
3 yards of black ribbin @ 5d. per yard		1	3
3½ yards of russet fustian @ 14d. per yard		3	1
Black thread 6d., a skein of silk 2d.			8
A dozen of buttons			3
13 yards of amitt[4] @ 2s. 7d. per yard	1	13	7
3 yards of russet fustian @ 14d.		3	6
One yard of buckram		1	2
7 yards of black ribbon @ 5d. per yard		2	11
4 skeynes of silk 8d., a pastboard 4d.		1	0

[1] Puke was a material of a dark colour, said to be between black and russet.
[2] A coarse fabric of silk or silk and mohair.
[3] Lisle.
[4] Possibly Amice, a flowing garment; probably material for the shroud.

	£	s	d
Thread			6
4 yards of black ribbin @ 2d. per yard			8
½ yard of tamitt[1]		1	3½
Silk, 6s., in ink 1d.			7
	£21	15	1½

In the way of household utensils, the writer has found no mention of crockery or earthenware having been used in Pembrokeshire in early days. Yet broth [*cawl*] was almost a national item of food and basins of some kind must have been required to hold it. There can be little doubt that bowls and plates of sycamore wood and spoons of the same material formed the dinner service for the consumption of broth and other liquid comestibles in the houses of all but the wealthier members of the community. The latter class had undoubtedly plates, dishes, basins, cups, tankards, spoons, and other articles made of pewter, while the 'millionaires' of the period had more or less silver and silver gilt plate for domestic use. Cups of horn were also used, and the writer of this article recollects that in 1868, the outer kitchen at Trevacoon appropriated to the farm servants was supplied with wooden bowls and spoons for broth, etc., which with bacon, barley bread and oaten cakes, butter, milk, and cheese were the chief articles of diet in that kitchen. In the inner kitchen, appropriated to the houseservants, neat little horn tumblers were in daily use.

The following is a list of all silver and pewter articles specifically mentioned in documents and in wills and inventories for probate purposes of the goods of Pembrokeshire persons during the period 1551—1659, which have come under the writer's notice. It is interesting not only as throwing light on the conditions of social life, but also as indicating to some extend the financial circumstances of the owners. It must not, however, be concluded that the list comprises the whole of the plate and pewter in the county, as it is only in comparatively

[1] Perhaps intended for tamine, a thin woollen or worsted stuff highly glazed.

few instances that such articles are specifically mentioned in the wills of the period, and unfortunately a very large number of the inventories of the goods of the different testators, especially those of the highest social standing, have disappeared. In the list given below, the date of the will or document containing the information comes first, then the name and address of the owner, followed by the description of the plate or pewter, and when the information is derived from inventories, the value of such articles as assessed by the appraisors; also notes on the owners :—

1551 Nov. 11. John Phillipps of Picton [Castle]. A basyn and ewer, sylver and parcel gilt; a standyng cupp, silver; a goblet with a cover, parcell gilt; a white standyng cupp, sylver; two saultes with cover, gylte; a salte with a cover, white; therteen spones typped with Christ and the Apostells, parcell gilt; two dosen of spones, white; two crewses with covers for ale, doble gilte; a crewse with a cover for ale, parcell gilte; a pott, sylver parcell gilte; a flatt pece with a cover, doble gilte; foure white cuppes. John Phillipps was the son of Sir Thomas Phillipps of Cilsant by Joan the daughter and coheiress of Sir Henry Dwnn of Picton Castle.

1592 April 27. Sir John Perrott of Carew. Three jugges garnisht with silver, the covers loose, 26s. 8d. This plate is stated to have been newly found, and the bulk of the silver appears to have been included in a first certificate which is missing. Under the heading 'Pewter of all Sortes' are the following :—6 chamber pottes of pewter 3s.; 3 candlestickes of tynne 3s.; 4 present pottes, 13s. 4d.; 6 flaggons of Tynne 10s.; 6 dozen of pewter platters and one odd one, at 4d. ye lb., weying 309 lbs., £5 3s.; 18 porringers weying 13 lbs., at 4d. ye lb., 4s. 4d.; one dozen and 8 sawcers weying 6 lbs. at 4d. ye lb. 2s.; 4 old platters or chargers weying 27 lbs., 9s.; certaine old pewter weying 28 lbs. at 3d. ye lb., 7s.; 3 dozen and 6 dishes and plates of all sorts, weying 66 lbs. at 3d. ye lb., 22s.; a dozen of savyer; 1½ dozen of frute dishes, 2 dozen of other dishes, 2 dozen of platters, and one odd one, 4 chargers and 4 pie plates, all being newe, and weying 162 lbs. at 4d., 58s. In addition to these the inventory mentions the following articles as having been lent to George Deverox esq., for the funeral of Mr. Walter Deverox :—4 chamber potts; 18 pewter platters; 6 sawcers; 4 white candlestickes; 2 pewter beere pottes; 28 plate trenchers. Sir John Perrot was M.P. for co. Pembroke in 1563. He was Lord Deputy of Ireland, and is said to have had an income of over £20,000 a year. He was born at Haroldston near Haverfordwest, but afterwards removed to Carew Castle, which had been granted to him by Queen Mary in 1554. (*State Papers.*)

1581–2. John Vaughan of Narberth, gent. 12 silver spoons and a silver ale cup, bequeathed to his grandson John Nayshe. John Vaughan died, leaving three daughters, namely, Jane, who married John Elliott of Narberth, Mary, who married Richard Nash, and whose daughter Jonet was the wife of Alban Phillipps, the son of Morgan Phillipps of Picton Castle. The third daughter married John Revell of Kilgerran.

1594 Nov. 15. Elizabeth Loughor of Tenby. She bequeathed to her sister Anne Lloyd and her cousin Jane Lloyd and to Mr. Principall Harris, a gilt bowl each, and to Mrs. Younge and Mrs. Bathell, a lesser gilt bowl apiece.

1599 July 9. David Symyns of the parish of Ambleston. 8 pewter dishes, 3s.; 3 brazen candlesticks, 6s.; 2 pewter candlesticks, 1s. 4d.; 2 mazer cuppes with silver hoops, 14s.; 4 silver spoons, 6s. 8d.

1599–1600 Feb. 18. Thomas Cooper of Martletwy. 6 best silver spoons and a silver salt cellar, gilt, bequeathed by him to his son John Cooper. Thomas Cooper was the son of Edward Cooper of Martletwy. He married Gwen (described in Sir Thomas Phillipps' *Notes of Deeds at Picton Castle* as Winifred), the daughter of Rice Huett, who after the death of her husband Thomas Cooper married Thomas Phillipps of Martletwy. Thomas Cooper describes himself as a cousin of Owen Phillipps of Molleston.

1603. Owen Phillipps of Molleston, gent. A basin and ewer of pewter, 3s.; another basin 6d.; a charger, 1s.; 2 dozen pewter dishes, 1s.; 2 chamber potts, 1s.; 4 pewter candlesticks and one of copper, 4s.; a white silver cup, 55s.; a silver bowl, 45s.; silver salt cellar and cover, 20s.; 11 silver spoons, £3. Owen Phillipps was the son of Morgan Phillipps of Picton Castle by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Fletcher of Bangor, esq.

1604 Oct. 16. William Johnes of Haverfordwest, alderman. One dozen 'Postel spoones' and a gold ring, which he bequeathed to his son James Johnes. Testator's wife Joan in 1605 bequeathed to her niece Joan Rosser 'my silver spoones with the broad hedds and a silver goblet which I have remaynynge with Mr. William Walter of Roche in gage.'

1606 June 24. John Hycke of Woodston in the parish of Steynton. Two 'brod pewter dishes and a brass chauldron.'

1606 Dec. 4. Thomas Renish of the parish of Camrose. 8 silver spoons.

1607–8 Jan. 10. Margaret Shipman *alias* Elliott of the parish of St. Florence, widow. Two little platters; a broad dish and platter, and one pewter dish.

1608–9 Mar. 17. Jenett Reade of Newton, in the parish of Rudbaxton, widow. Two coffers, 8 pewter dishes; a canopy bed.

1609–10 Mar. 4. William James Peeter of Llanrian. 16 pieces of pewter, and 3 candlesticks, 20s.; a pewter salt cellar and 12 tin spoons, 2s.; a corslett with a pike, 20s.

1611 May 12. Henry Nash of Haverfordwest, gent. 10 'Postell spoons and one other spoone,' £3 10s.; a 'cruze with a cover and foot, double gilt,' 30s.

1611 May 18. William Walter of the parish of St. Mary, Haverfordwest, alderman. A bell salte, gilte, a silver tonn, parcel gilt, a white silver wine cupp, and '6 spoones with Appostle hedds.' The will states that this silver was brought by his wife Alice Middleton to the testator on her marriage to him. This William Walter was the son of John Walter, the first of the family to come to Pembrokeshire, and the ancestor of the Walters of Roch Castle (see *West Wales Hist. Records*, Vol. V., p. 272).

1611–12. George Owen of the parish of Llanvihangel Penbedw, clerk. Pewter dishes and a salt cellar, 13s.; 6 silver spoones, 30s. He held the livings of Llanvihangel Penbedw and Whitechurch in Kemes, and was one of the first Pembrokeshire authors. He was the writer of *The Genealogy of James I.*, the *Well Spring of True Nobility*, etc.

1612 Jul. 25. Thomas Symyns of Martell, in the parish of Poncheston. A mazer cuppe with a silver hoope; 6 pewter dishes and 2 saltcellars, 6s.; a silver salt [cellar], 20s.; 6 silver spoones, 12s.; a cup with a silver cover, 5s. He was the son of John Symyns of Martel by his wife Agnes, the daughter of William ap Res of Martel.

1614–15 Feb. 8. Miles Middleton of Pulcrochan, gent. 7 pewter dishes and candlesticks, 8s.; a silver spoon, 4s.; a brooch, 1s.; 12 wooden dishes and trenchers, 4d.; a pair of quern stones, 1s. 8d.

1616 Apr. 10. William Walter of Roch Castle, gent. Silver plate, £60. (See *West Wales Historical Records*, Vol. V., p. 274.)

1616–17 Mar. 6. Thomas Mathias of Llwyngwarren, in the parish of Jordanston. 3 silver beer bowls, £7; 12 silver spoons, £4. He was the son of Mathias ap Thomas, and married Ursula, the daughter of George Owen, lord of Kemes, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Phillipps of Picton. Ursula Mathias afterwards married William Laugharne, the son of Thomas Laugharne, and grandson of Francis Laugharne of St. Brides.

1617–18 Jan. 29. John Harryes of Foord, in the parish of Steynton. Silver saltcellar, parcel gilt, with a cover, 30s.; 5 silver spoons, 16s. 8d.; a silver tureen, 20s.; an old basin and ewer of pewter, 3s. 4d.; pewter dishes, platters and saucers of several sorts, amounting to 2½ dozens, 30s.; 3 old candlesticks of pewter and an old saltcellar, 6d.; 'treene dishes and trenchers with one old pottle pewter pott, a pint and two pewter chamber potts,' 2s.

1618–19 Jan. 29. Richard Hargest of St. Davids. A silver beaker bequeathed to his son Thomas Hargest. He was the son of Richard Hargest by his wife Mary, the daughter of Thomas Crane, subchanter of St. Davids Cathedral in 1556.

1620 May 24. William Melchior of Newport. 21 pewter dishes, 11s.

1620 June 14. Arnold Butler of the parish of Martletwy, gent.

14 pewter dishes, 4s. ; saucers, 4s. ; candlesticks, 2 saltcellars, 2 pewter potts and pewter spoons, 13s. 4d.

1623 April 18. Owen David, rector of Poncheston, clerk. A silver cup gilted.

1624–5 Feb. Robert Bowen of the parish of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest. A standing silver bowl, £2 ; a silver beaker, parcel gilt, 26s. 8d. ; two double gilt bowls, £2 10s. ; one double gilt silver saltcellar, £2 ; a silver saltcellar, £1 6s. 8d. ; 16 silver spoons, £3.

1628 May 20. William Risam of Tenby, merchant. 35 oz. of white silver plate ; a Spanish broad wine bowl of silver, double gilt, weighing 25½ oz. ; a cup with a cover of silver, double gilt, weighing 9¾ oz. ; a silver beaker, parcell gilt, weighing 11¾ oz. ; 2 broad silver wine bowls, parcel gilt, weighing 22 oz., bought from Bartholomew Hobes of Bristol.

1644–5 Jan. 26. David Lloyd of the parish of Morvil. A silver beaker, a double saltcellar single gilt, and 12 spoons.

1645–6 Feb. 2. Grace Yong of Argoed, in the parish of Nevern, widow. A silver beaker, a silver saltcellar, and a brass chaldron.

1650 Sept. 26. Lucy Meyrick of Pembroke. A silver wine bowl ; 4 silver bowls, parcel gilt ; a silver saltcellar, parcel gilt ; 13 best silver spoons.

1650 Dec. 11. George Williams of Trearched, in the parish of Llanrhian. 4 pewter dishes ; a saucer and 12 pewter spoons.

1650 Dec. 25. Reece Roch of Trevaughan, in the parish of Tenby, husbandman. 21 pewter dishes, 2 tankards, a saucer, a pewter saltcellar, and a chamber pott, 30s.

1651 June 30. Jane Risam of Tenby, widow. 3 silk gowns and kirtle, a diamond ring, a silver gilt porringer, and 6 ' Postele silver spoons ' ; a gold ring ' with a Latin posie in it.'

1651 Dec. 22. Thomas Williams of Wedlock, in the parish of Gumfreston, gent. 6 pewter dishes, a basin, and a flaggon, 4s. ; a silver watch, 13s. 4d. ; a silver spoon, 5s. ; a pearl gold ring, 10s. ; 5 silver shuffleboard pieces, 5s. ; a fowling piece, 10s.

1659 May 8. Llewelin Harries of Tregwynt, in the parish of Granston, gent. 52 lbs. of pewter and 3 old brass candlesticks, 30s.

Only guesses can be made as to the population of Pembrokeshire prior to 1587, but in the following year George Owen, the Elizabethan historian of Pembrokeshire, compiled from the Muster Books a most interesting census, showing the number of householders, ploughs, dairies, and carts or truckles in each parish in the county, and below is given the figures relating to the different parishes in Dewisland, but arranged alphabetically for the convenience of reference, and with the addition of the different acreages of the parish (taken from Philpotts Map of Pembrokeshire), and also the estimated number of acres under plough in each parish.

HUNDRED OF DEWISLAND.

Parishes.	People of all sorts.	Households.	Acreage. a.	r.	p.	Ploughs.	Carts and Truckles.	Estimated arable land. acres
Brawdy	91	17	5219	2	0	2	3	112½
Granston and St. Nicholas	82	22	3781	1	33	17	1	956¼
Hayscastle	39	14	4462	0	31	1	3	54¼
Jordanston	40	8	1876	3	29	9	—	506¼
Letterston	34	5	2219	0	3	8	—	450
Llandeloy	27	9	1866	0	22	8	5	450
Llanhowell	24	9	1381	2	9	8	1	450
Llanrhian	74	22	3681	2	9	22	2	1237½
Llanrhythan	27	7	1719	1	0	7	1	393¾
Llanstinan	39	9	1579	0	7	8	—	450
Llanwnda	120	23	5611	2	14	12	1	675
Llanfair Nantygof	21	6	2597	1	32	7	—	393¾
Manorowen	32	4	1263	1	14	4	—	225
Mathry	103	33	7007	2	26	32	—	1800
St. Davids	259	91	10665	2	30	72	60	4050
St. Dogwells	44	15	3347	3	28	15	5	843¾
St. Edrens	25	6	916	2	0	5	1	281¼
St. Elvis	11	3	414	1	3	3	2	168¾
St. Lawrence	35	4	1751	2	3	3	1	168¾
Whitchurch	73	19	3139	1	17	20	5	1125
Total	1197	326	64501	3	30	263	91	14791¾

As, roughly speaking, the land in the whole Dewisland is very much of the same character so far as ploughing is concerned, one would expect that within certain limits a plough would turn over as much ground in one parish as in another. Yet the above table shows a considerable difference in the proportions of the number of ploughs to the acre in the different parishes, and it will be interesting to try and ascertain what proportion of each parish consisted of ploughed land. Now in Dewisland the pole, according to George Owen, measured twelve feet, and eight poles in breadth by twenty poles in length made a stang, and four stangs made a Dewisland acre. On this basis the Dewisland acre would comprise 10,240 square yards. On the other hand the Statute acre is 4840 square yards, so that a Dewisland acre was equal to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ Statute acres, or to be exact, two Statute acres and 560 square yards. According to the same authority a ploughland (64 Welsh acres) was considered the most suitable area of land for one plough, and George Owen estimated that one plough would turn over enough land to put in 25 Welsh acres of crop, or $56\frac{1}{4}$ Statute acres in a year. Therefore, multiplying $56\frac{1}{4}$ acres by the number of ploughs in a parish, we get a rough idea of the acreage under plough in the different parishes, as shown in the last column of the above table.

As all the old houses in Dewisland have been pulled down, remodelled or rebuilt, it is impossible to form any accurate idea of the size or style of such buildings even as late as the middle of the seventeenth century. There is no doubt, however, that since Norman times there has been a gradual improvement in the size and conveniences of the dwellings, and particularly in those of the wealthier classes, in all parts of the county. In 1670 a tax was placed on all hearths in Pembrokeshire, and the list of the taxpayers is still in existence. Unfortunately, the document, although it records the names of the householders and the number of the hearths for which each was assessed, does not give, except in a very

few instances, the names of the houses containing the hearths. However, it is possible to identify some of the more important residences in the county, and this enables one to obtain a rough idea of the sizes of the old houses. The identification of the houses in the parish of St. Davids is not so satisfactory as in some of the other parishes. The *Hearth Tax Roll* reveals that in the city of St. Davids the largest number of fire places (6 hearths) was paid for in 1670 by John Owen, clerk.

Now the bishop's palace was undoubtedly the biggest house in the city, but tradition asserts that that edifice had been unroofed and abandoned during the episcopate of Bishop William Barlow (1536–48), and in any event it is certain that in 1661 the palace was in ruins, as in a suit brought in 1670–1 by Bishop William Lucy against a certain Henry Williams, it was stated that the bishop had demised to the defendant ' all that decayed pallace of St. Davids ' and its appurtenances on 19 July, 1661, in as large a manner as James Mathias, esq. had held the same. This suit was brought to recover damages because Henry Williams had allowed ' one hall, one parlour, and two chambers ' to become uncovered, that is to say unroofed. Whether Henry Williams resided in a portion of the palace is uncertain. The probability is that he lived in one of the old cottages which formerly stood in the courtyard of the palace, but it is obvious that his dwelling could not have been the house mentioned in the *Hearth Tax Roll* as having five hearths. One would naturally expect that after the bishop's palace, the next largest house in the city would have been that of the precentor. But in 1670 the precentor was William Thomas, while John Owen was only the sub-chanter of the Cathedral. The possible explanation is that the precentor had rented his house to the sub-chanter. This theory is to some extent borne out by the fact that the house of the vicars choral, of whom the sub-chanter was the head, is stated in the *Chapter Acts* to have been ' ruined and decayed ' in 1693, and to such an extent

that the Upper Chapter admonished the vicars to set by part of the next fine they received towards the rebuilding of their house. No other cleric seems to have paid a hearth tax in the city. George Williams, who was assessed for only two hearths, is described as clerk, but there is no record of any clergyman of that name in St. Davids at that date, and he was possibly the George Williams who was parish clerk in 1720. It would thus appear that all members of the Upper Chapter were then non-resident.

The next largest house after that of John Owen was occupied by Thomas Hargest, who although not described in the Roll as a clerk, was a vicar choral, and he paid for four hearths. In some of the other parishes in the county the identification of the houses is more satisfactory, and for the sake of comparison the following entries have been selected :—

Parish.	Owners.	No. of Hearths.
Amroth	John Elliott [Amroth Castle]	5
Boulston ..	Lewis Wogan [Manor house]	13
Hamlets	Sir Herbert Perrott [Haroldston] ..	10
Llanstinan ..	Morris Wogan [Llanstinan House] ..	4
Nevern	William Warren [Trewern]	5
New Moat ..	Wm. Scourfield [The Mote]	8
Prendergast ..	Sir John Stepney [Manor house]	9
St. Issells ..	Nicholas Lewis [Hean Castle]	8
St. Lawrence ..	William Ford [Stone Hall]	4
Slebech	Sir Erasmus Philipps [Picton Castle] ..	10
Wiston	Elizabeth Wogan [Manor house]	11

In the above list the words enclosed in square brackets are the identifications by the writer. Lewis Wogan of Boulston resided in the old mansion now in ruins by the river. The present house at Boulston was erected by Col. Ackland. Haroldston is the old ruined mansion about half a mile from Haverfordwest. Elizabeth Wogan was the widow of Rowland Wogan, and must then have been residing at the old manor house at Wiston (see *West Wales Hist. Records,* Vol. VI., p. 216).

It would be very gratifying if it were possible to show

the gradual growth in the population of Pembrokeshire from early times, but this is impossible owing to the absence of reliable data. By the aid of George Owen's *MSS.*, the *Hearth Tax Roll*, and other sources it has, however, been possible to compile the following table showing the number of inhabited houses and the population of the parish of St. Davids in the undermentioned years during the period 1587—1901 :—

PARISH OF ST. DAVIDS.

Year.	No. of Houses.	Population.	Average No. of inmates.
1587	112	—	—
1599	91	259	2.80
1670	249	—	—
1715[1]	276	1203	4.35
1720[2]	333	1530	4.59
1801[3]	414	1803	4.39
1811[3]	437	1816	4.20
1821[3]	483	2240	4.64
1851[3]	512	2513	4.96
1891[4]	450	1816	4.04
1901[4]	426	1739	4.08

The figure for the years 1587 and 1599 were compiled by George Owen for the former year from the Sheriffs' books, and for the latter year from the Muster Books. The number of houses for 1670 is taken from the list of householders in the *Hearth Tax Roll*, and includes 104 paupers who were not liable for the tax.

In 1593 and for a century afterwards it was the custom in Pembrokeshire and also in Carmarthenshire to rent live stock with or without land to tenants. George Owen in his *Taylor's Cussion* gives a balance sheet of the cost of the stock and the profit in the case of cattle and sheep in 1593 on the basis of 40 kine and 400 sheep. In this account the cost of the cattle when purchased was £63, and the yearly return was £58 3s. 4d., while the yearly

[1] Browne Willis' *Survey of St. Davids Cathedral.*
[2] Compiled by Rev. Henry Goffe, sub-chanter in 1720.
[3] Jones and Freeman's *Hist. of St. Davids Cathedral*, pp. 366, 367.
[4] Census for 1901.

return for 400 sheep (costing £66 13s. 4d.) was £33 16s. 8d. On the other hand kine were rented without land at 5s. per head, and sheep at 6d. per head, but he points out that in the case of rented cattle the owner by the custom of the country has to stand all loss in respect of any of the cattle which died or were injured, while in the case of rented sheep the lessor was liable to no risk as ' he that taketh the same [*i.e.*, the sheep] to rent doth answere the whole stocke agayne at his perrill.' It will be remembered that Erasmus Saunders and his wife in 1597 rented to John White the messuage and lands called Tremoillet in the parish of Eglwyskymmin, co. Carmarthen, together with 12 cows, 8 oxen, and 100 sheep, at the yearly rent of £22. There are records of several lettings of live stock in Pembrokeshire, but it will suffice to give merely a few examples.

The first is a letting by Alban Stepneth of Prendergast, who rented to Moris Hancocke ' 40 good sufficient lambs ' with their wool for a term of five years at the yearly rent of 13s. 4d., and the tenant was to deliver up to the lessor at the end of the term the like number of lambs or 2s. 6d. for each lamb at the option of the lessor.

The next example it will be seen is rather of the nature of a profit-sharing transaction. On 16 Dec., 1601, Phillip Deverose of the parish of Lambston, yeoman, demised to Moris ap Rees ap Morgan of the parish of St. Issells, husbandman, for three years a messuage and land called Esker Krig in the parish of Llandissilio (then held by him under a lease from James Philipps of Benbagh,[1] gent.), together with two kine and four plough beasts, namely, two horses and two oxen, and 150 sheep, the yearly rent being two stones of sound dry marketable cheese, four gallons of butter per cow, making in all 20 stones of cheese and 4 gallons of butter, also a one-fourth share of the wool, a one-fourth share of the lambs, one-half of the calves from the said kine, and one-half

[1] Pentypark.

of the corn grown. The tenant was to keep the cattle with lawful herds both winter and summer to prevent them from being drowned or mired, and to keep the sheep from being stolen or killed by dogs, and to return the said stock to Deverose at the end of the term.

The next example is the letting of a farm, with live stock and implements on 10 Feb., 1606–7, when Philip Picton of Martletwy, yeoman, leased to John Thomas, then late of Lawrenny, husbandman, a messuage and lands in the fields of Scollock in the parish of Ambleston, together with 10 kine, 4 oxen, 60 sheep, 2 horses, a mare, a cart bound with iron, a plough with iron, and two pairs of harrows with their teeth, for five years at the yearly rent of £13 6s. 8d. The description of the plough and harrows suggests that both these implements largely consisted of wood. Extremely interesting must have been the lease of Carew Castle and lands granted to Edward Webb by Sir John Carew of Croombe Court, co. Somerset, knt. The lease itself is missing, but from a suit in the Great Sessions brought by Sir John Carew against Margaret Webb of Alleston, the widow and executrix of Edward Webbe, late of Carew Castle, esq., to recover £100 damages for cutting down trees and for other breaches of covenant, it appears that Edward Webb on 30 Nov., 1605, agreed to surrender the lease to Sir John Carew, but with the right to occupy the property until 25 Mar., 1607–8. In the meantime Webb was to preserve the deer in the park, but had the privilege of killing two bucks; he was also to leave 400 sheep and 40 other cattle for Sir John Carew.

Other cases of lettings of live stock in Pembrokeshire are to be found in the *Papers of the Great Sessions* up to the latter part of the 17th century, but we must content ourselves with one more example, which although not so stated in the document, probably occurred in the parish of Hayscastle. In this case an action was brought by Francis Harries, gent., against William Howell in 1665–6 for damages under a bond, which recited that

the defendant has rented from the plaintiff 40 ewes at the yearly rent of 20s.

For the period 1542—1700 interesting sidelights can be obtained from the plea Rolls touching the commercial and social life in Pembrokeshire. We learn for instance from these documents that on 20 Aug., 1597, David Canon bought from Thomas Canon in High St., Haverfordwest, 60 barrels of white Portugal salt at 12s. per barrel, making a total of £36, to be delivered in one month's time, but that the latter had not delivered the salt in November following, with the result that David Canon sued him for £100 damages. Then Henry Saunders and William Moore undertook to deliver before 20 July, 1604, to William Walter of Haverfordwest at his house, eight bushels of wheat of the measure then used in the town and county of Haverfordwest. William Walter was an alderman of that town, and was the brother of Moris Walter, the ancestor of the Walters of Roch Castle. This reference to the particular measure by which the wheat was sold reminds us that almost every town had its own individual weights and measures. For example, the Haverfordwest, Pembroke, and Tenby bushels contained 16 gallons or double the Winchester bushel. In Dewisland the bushel in use was somewhat larger, while the Cardigan bushel was double the size of the Haverfordwest bushel. This variety of measures was not confined to Pembrokeshire. The same state of affairs prevailed in Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and corn merchants must have found their business somewhat intricate in those days.

From the same records we have evidence that Pembrokeshire merchants in 1597 were exporting frieze and other merchandize to France. In this trade was a Walter Philpin who was no doubt Walter Philpin, alderman of Tenby, who died between the years 1610 and 1613, and was the owner of Caldy Island, which he had purchased a little before 1610 from John Bradshaw of St. Dogmael's. It appears from the document that a certain John Morris

had freighted a ship called the *Edward of Carmarthen,* from the port of Carmarthen to go to France, and that he agreed to transport to Brest or Conquett in France a consignment of merchandize and marine goods and ' 80 pieces of cotton and frizes ' belonging to Walter Philpin, for the sum of £50. The goods were loaded on the ship at Tenby on 12 Dec., 1597, but John Morris did not land the goods as agreed, with the intention, it was alleged, of defrauding Philpin, who as a result sued him for £50 damages.

As might be expected a good deal of the business at the Great Sessions consisted of actions for the recovery of debts and penalties under bonds. The defence to these actions were pretty much the same as at the present day, but in more than one instance occurs the somewhat curious defence that the defendant could not have signed the bond because he was in prison at the time. In 1607 a very interesting prosecution occurred. A grand jury presented that Katharine Lewis of Gumfreston, spinster, otherwise Katherine Bowen (wife of Thomas Bowen of Tenby, yeoman), ' by the instigation of the Devil performed diabolical artes called witchcrafts, inchantments, charmes, and sorceries at Gumfreston on 27 June in that year,' by reason of which Richard Brownynge of Gumfreston suffered ' great loss in his goods and chattels.' Unfortunately only the presentment exists, and we know nothing of the fate of the unlucky lady. This is the only indictment for witchcraft in Pembrokeshire, which has come under the writer's notice, and it is interesting to note that the sole case on record occurred in the south of the county, and close to the district in which charming still prevails.

Under the witchcraft Act, passed in 1603, offenders were divided into two degrees, those of the first degree being sentenced as felons without benefit of clergy, while for those of the second degree the penalty was one year's imprisonment, and the pillory for a first offence, but for a second offence they were adjudged to be felons without

the benefit of clergy. If, therefore, Katherine Bowen had been convicted under the indictment, she would, in the event of its being her first offence, have been sentenced as under the second degree, as her alleged operations had been to injure cattle and goods and not persons.

Some 50 years later accusations of witchcraft were evidently still made in the county, but these apparently did not lead to criminal indictments, from which it may be assumed that common sense and humanity in regard to such matters has greatly increased in the county, as we learn from the *Papers of the Great Sessions* for 1661 that Morris James of Haverfordwest, gent., and Mary his wife brought an action for £200 damages for defamation of character against Peter Davids of the same town and his wife Mary, because they had publicly stated, 'Thou Mary (meaning Mary James) hast bewitched my child and my drinke, and my child is yet sick and thou did'st doe it.'

Dewisland, so far as is revealed by the *Plea Rolls*, appears to have been free from witchcraft, but it certainly was not free from cases of defamation of character and slander. Thus in June, 1603, Nicholas Binks (who was a vicar choral in 1611 and subchantor of St. Davids Cathedral in 1644) brought an action for damages for defamation of character against Rice Roberts of St. Davids, yeoman, who had openly stated in St. Davids, 'There were bords stolen, and Nicholas Binks ys making search for the same bords that were so stolen out of the college of St. Davids, and the same bords he himself stoole them and they be now in his carte, which I will prove.' At the same sessions Rice Williams sued Thomas Philip David, junior, of Tregynys (near St. Davids), for defaming him at St. Davids by alleging that the plaintiff was 'a stealer of shirts.' On the other hand in July, 1608, we find that Edward Beard of St. Davids, clerk, who was afterwards subchanter of the cathedral in 1622, was sued by David Lloyd, gent., for stating that 'David Lloid is a murtherer, and he had murthered John of Llanboydye.'

Prior to the statute of 5 & 6 Edw. VI. anyone could keep an alehouse without a licence, but by that statute it was enacted that no one should keep any common alehouse or tippling house without a licence from two justices of the peace. It is easy to understand that for some time after the passing of this Act—the first Licensing Act in the country—there were numerous contraventions of the Statute, but even some 50 years later there must have been a considerable number of unlicensed houses in which ale was sold, and it is rather a shock to our modern ideas to find that some of the clergy were presented for keeping illicit shebeens. There is in existence a record of the presentment of a grand jury of the sessions, which is undated, but is evidently about the year 1605, which records some nine alehouses for which the owners had no licenses, among the tavern keepers being David Lloyd of the parish of Jordanston, and Edward Gwyn, clerk, vicar of Llandissilio. In Sept., 1615, Thomas —— of St. Dogmells, clerk, was presented at the sessions for keeping at St. Dogmells without a licence a common tippling house, and for selling ale and beer, and Hugh Johnes of Llanychaer, smith, was likewise presented for the same offence. The surname of the former is blank in the document, but he was no doubt Thomas Price, who was vicar of St. Dogmells in 1614.

Actions for ejectment from land were very numerous at the Great Sessions, and there were frequent replevin and other suits brought in regard to distraints and removal of live stock. From an early date considerable hardships were caused by the bailiffs, who, probably with a view of increasing the costs or for other reasons, used to take the stock distrained to places several miles away instead of putting it into a pound near by. This practice must have become very prevalent, as an Act was passed on 12 Sept., 1554, prohibiting stock distrained in any hundred, wapentake, or lath being taken except to an open pound in the same county not more

than three miles from the place of seizure. Yet this Act did not altogether put a stop to the practice, as William David, in a suit against Owen Wogan Jenkin and Thomas John, stated that the defendants on 5 Sept., 1665, had distrained two black horses worth £5 at Fishguard, and had taken them to the pound of the hundred of Dewisland, more than three miles away.

As the *Plea Rolls* and *Papers of the Great Sessions* chiefly cover the civil business at the Sessions, we have to fall back on the gaol files in order to obtain light on the criminal activity in the county. The houses of the wealthy in 1603 seem to have attracted the attention of burglars as much as in the twentieth century. We find for instance that David ap Ieuan of Morvill, labourer, was indicted for burglarizing the mansion of Thomas Lloyd of Kilkiffeth, in the parish of Llanychaer, esq., on 22 Dec. in that year, and stealing a great silver salt, double gilt, worth £7; two silver bowls, parcel gilt, worth £8; a silver goblet, parcel gilt, worth 40s.; and 6 silver spoons worth £3. Even the houses of persons of smaller incomes did not escape, as in Aug., 1645, a thief, whose name is not mentioned, plundered the house of David William James, in the parish of Llanhowell, and stole bedding and clothing out of it.

Let us now see what provision was made for education in the county. In the first place there was the grammar school of St. Davids Cathedral, the date of the foundation of which is unknown, but it was certainly in existence in 1650. This school would appear to have been the earliest educational establishment in the county, but on 22 Nov., 1613, Thomas Lloyd of Kilkiffeth (whose house was burglarized in 1603 as mentioned above), who was sheriff for the county in that year, and had previously served that office in 1596, conveyed to the mayor of Haverfordwest and certain feoffees a number of messuages and lands in and about the town of Haverfordwest on trust, 'to cause a sufficient grammar school to be kept in some convenient place within the town of

Haverfordwest, where scholars may be taught such learning and knowledge as are fitting to be taught in a grammar school, which school was to be called the Free Grammar School of Haverfordwest, first founded by Thomas Lloyd of Kilkythyed, Pembrokeshire, esq.' The deed provided that the rents of the properties were to be employed in keeping some meet, able, discreet, and learned man in the Latin tongue. This endowment was later on augmented by John Millward, who by his will dated 10 June, 1654, devised to trustees a one-third share of eight houses and 21 parcels of land called Hens Farm (52a. 29p.), situate at Bordesley, near Birmingham, on trust (as to one-third thereof) for the Haverfordwest Grammar School founded by Thomas Lloyd, and on trust (as to another one-third thereof) for the Birmingham School, and on trust (as to the remaining one-third) for the support of a scholar at Brazenose College, Oxford, from the Haverfordwest or Birmingham schools.

But besides the above-mentioned grammar schools, it is clear that there was a certain amount of private tuition going on in the country districts, not only in regard to industrial arts, but also in letters. The *Plea Rolls* show that Henry Philpe at Muncton on 8 July, 1620, agreed with Alice, the wife of Mardocus Roberts, to teach Jenett (daughter of Henry Philps) to work with her needle at Robert's house. Jenett remained there 20 weeks, but her father refused to pay for her board, so Roberts and his wife sued him for £4. In 1638 John Lloyd of Trevach, in the parish of Llanvair Nantgwyn, placed his daughter Elizabeth with Richard Johnes and his wife Dorothy to be taught by them, but John Lloyd declined to pay the tuition fees, and was sued for the amount in 1642. Further evidence of local private education is afforded by the *Papers of the Great Sessions* for 1653, which hand down to us the fact that Mary (afterwards wife of Griffith Tankard of Camrose), on 25 Nov., 1649, before her marriage to her husband, agreed at Roch with John Price, clerk, to board, lodge,

and educate at his house at Fishguard one Richard Birt for the sum of £6 per annum. The document goes on to say that Richard Birt was boarded and educated for 2½ years, but the £15 due for the same not having been paid, she and her husband, Griffith Tankard, were sued for the amount. Mary Tankard was the daughter of Thomas Hayward of Fletherhill, in the parish of Rudbaxton, and Richard Birt was no doubt the son of her aunt Frances Hayward by her husband Robert Birt of Llwyndyris, while John Price was the vicar of Fishguard.

It is very regrettable that so many of the early records of the episcopate of St. Davids have been lost. Otherwise it would have been possible to obtain a very complete list of all schools in the diocese, as under the Act of 23 Eliz. (1580–1) all schoolmasters had to be licensed by the bishop. So far the only records of schoolmasters' licences which have come under the writer's observation are in a Register of Bishop William Lucy, containing sequestrations and dispensations for the period 1683—1708. This book shows that in Aug., 1670, William Robistin was licensed to carry on his office of schoolmaster in the parish of Tenby. In 1673 John Evans and Thomas Hitchings were licensed to keep schools at Narberth and Stackpoole Elider respectively. In 1676 David Rice, clerk, was granted permission to keep a school at Spittle, and in the following year Robert Angel, clerk, was given a like permit to teach at St. Florence. Robert Angel was the son of Luke Angel, who, described as Lewis Angell, was bishop's vicar of St. Davids Cathedral in 1611.

Some of the marriage settlements in the last part of the 16th and in the early part of the following century are very interesting. Among the wealthier members of the community it was generally the custom for the parents of the contracting parties to enter into a pre-nuptial agreement, whereby they covenanted that the intended bridegroom and bride would marry each other before a certain date, and also that the parents would

after the marriage convey certain property to trustees on trusts specified therein. After the celebration of the marriage the actual settlement was executed. This was the usual practice in North as well as in South Wales. In the case of less affluent persons the agreement was often omitted, and they contented themselves with a single settlement, which was executed either before or after the marriage, and sometimes not for many years after the event. When the parents were wealthy the bridegroom's father usually settled either a part of the estate (or the whole of it subject to a life interest therein for the father) on his son for life, with remainder (subject to an annuity for the bride for her life) on the issue of the intended marriage. In the case of persons of more modest incomes the same principle was followed, but the bride was given, after the death of her husband, a life interest in the property or in some part thereof, and the marriage portion of the bride, usually in money, was paid either to the father of the bridegroom or to the bridegroom himself.

But in many of these settlements a proviso was inserted that in the event of the bride dying without issue, and within a short specified period after her marriage, her portion or a proportion of it was to be repaid to the parent or next of kin of the bride. As a rule marriage settlements in Pembrokeshire followed the first-mentioned type, but there were some of the second type. Thus by a prenuptial settlement dated 20 April, 1625, John William Hugh of [Trearched in the] parish of Llanrhian, husbandman, and Jenett his wife, in consideration of the intended marriage of his grandson George William to Barbara David (daughter of David Harrie James of Porthyddy Vawr, in the same parish, yeoman), conveyed to trustees the farms of Trearched aforesaid and Trewalter, in the parish of Mathry, on trust (as to Trearched) for the said John William Hugh for his life, with remainder (subject to a life estate in one-third part thereof to the said Jenett) to George Wil-

liam for his life, with remainder to the said Barbara David for her life, with remainder to the issue of the said intended marriage; and on trust (as to Trewalter) for George William and Barbara David, and the survivor of them for their lives (but subject to an annuity of 20s. yearly to the said Jenett for her life in the event of her surviving John William Hugh), with remainder to the issue of the intended marriage. John William Hugh covenanted to maintain George William and Barbara David, and any children they might have during the lifetime of John William Hugh, and also to bequeath to them all his household goods and implements. The father of the bride covenanted to give £20 as a marriage portion for his daughter, of which sum £8 was to be paid to John William Hugh, £3 to the bridegroom, and £9 towards discharging a mortgage on part of the settled property. It was also provided that in the event of the bride dying without issue within twelve months of the marriage, the sum of £20 was to be repaid to her father. The foregoing was the settlement of a yeoman farmer in Pembrokeshire, and is a fair example of settlements made by persons in his rank of life, but in Cardiganshire and other parts of Wales and the Marches there are cases when the settled property consisted of only a single farmhouse, of the parents reserving the right to occupy certain rooms in the house, portions of the outbuildings, and a part of the garden for their lives; in other cases the bridegroom undertook to board and lodge his parents, or else to pay them a small annuity for their lives.

Pembrokeshire people, especially Pembrokeshire juries, have for years been noted for their clemency but apparently in by-gone days this compassion did not in all cases extend to shipwrecked mariners, so far at all events as their goods were concerned. Among the *Papers of the Great Sessions* for 1691-2, is a petition from George Lately, of Pool, co. Dorset, to the justices of the Great Sessions, stating that being the owner and

master of the ship *Resolution*, laden with coal and other commodities from Milford, he sailed for Pool on 2 Mar. [1690], but was blown ashore at Newgale, Pembrokeshire, where he was 'almost totally robbed and deprived of what the merciless waves had reduced him unto, by the more unmerciful people of that neighbouhood.' He therefore prayed to be allowed to sue *in forma pauperis* David Morse, James George, Howell Phillips, Richard Phillips, and others, 'who did soe barbarously robe and carry away his goods. His petition was granted, but whether he obtained any compensation is not revealed by the document.

The parish Register of Nolton contains a most interesting account of a wrecking catastrophe at Druidston, in the parish of Nolton, on 4 Jan., 1791, in which eight wreckers were killed and several injured through an explosion of gunpowder in the cargo.

In the same Register is recorded particulars of a later wreck, written by Francis Warlow, a schoolmaster at Nolton, who states that another ship called the *Linen Hail* from Dublin, bound to the West Indies in ballast, was stranded on the night of the 25th Dec., 1810, in Druidston, that is, she was driven against the point the north side of a little creek under Druidston Cliff; totally wrecked, no lives lost, little plundered; she was torn up and the timber and rigging sold to the country people.

From this it would appear that a considerable improvement in the customs and morals of the local wreckers has taken place in the interval since 1791.

Scurlock of Carmarthen.

By FRANCIS GREEN.

A history of the Scurlock family is interesting not only on account of its connection with Sir Richard Steele, the celebrated essayist and dramatic writer, but also on account of the family having held a prominent place in the town of Carmarthen. According to an inscription on the tomb of John Scurlock in St. Peter's Church, who died in 1682,[1] the ancestors of the Carmarthen Scurlocks came from Ireland. However this may have been, it is certain that there were persons of that name in its earlier form in West Wales at the end of the 13th century. In 1299 a John Scurlagh was a witness to a charter from Joan de Valence (the mother of Aymer de Valence), countess of Pembroke, to John called Oysel, the prior of Pembroke, granting that the prior and monks of Pembroke should not be bound to answer in the court of the gate of Pembroke Castle for any plea, but should answer before her steward in the county court of Pembroke. This charter was signed at Goodrich Castle, co. Hereford, but it is very probable that John Scurlagh came from Pembroke, and it is the more probable as a Herbert Scorlagg was a witness to a charter of William de Cantington, granting about the year 1290 to the abbey of St. Dogmael's, co. Pembroke, all his interest in the land of Fissegard.[2]

In the year 1300 we find that a Henry Scurlag was constable of Dynevor Castle, and that he received yearly

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[1] The new style of the year has been adopted throughout this article.

[2] Fishguard.

£40 for himself and 24 men in the garrison of the castle.[1] Moreover, a Henry Sculag, probably the same person, was tenant of the town mill of Dynevor at the rent of 8s. per annum, and likewise held eight acres of demesne land near the castle at the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. In 1302 he held the same mill and land, and in addition the Tolsester[1] (*i.e.*, the duty paid by tenants of some manors to the lord for liberty to brew and sell ale) of Llandeilovawr, the said tolchester being of the yearly value of 10s.

In 1325 when the division of the property of Aymer de Valence was made, among the tenants mentioned was John Scorlagh who held half a knight's fee in Kilkemoran, and one-tenth part of a knight's fee in Coytrath, both those places being in the south part of Pembrokeshire.[2] It is thus clear that he held a substantial interest in that county.

It is quite possible that a member of the Scurlock family may have crossed to Ireland, as many of the Normans and Pembrokeshire Welshmen in those days crossed the channel to Ireland, and that a descendant may have returned to Wales and settled in Cardigan. At all events the first direct ancestor of the Carmarthen Scurlocks, of whom record has been found, is John Scurlock, senior, who was a tanner, residing in Cardigan. His wife was Jane Gibbon, and he evidently died in good circumstances, as he owned realty in the parishes of Cardigan and . . . . , which he had purchased from John Phillips of Blaentaf in the parish of Llanfirnach. This property he devised by his will dated 8 July, 1625, and proved at Carmarthen in October following, to his son David Scurlock, subject to a life interest therein to his wife Jane Gibbon, to whom and to his son David he bequeathed his plate. The value of his effects was

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[1] *West Wales Hist. Records*, Vol. I., pp. 177, 178, 181.
[2] *Close Rolls*, 18 Edw. II.

£86 10s. 8d. The children of John Scurlock, senior, presumably by his wife Jane Gibbon, were :—

1. David Scurlock, a cordwainer.
2. Leonard Scurlock.
3. John Scurlock, junior, a tanner.
4. Walter Scurlock, who predeceased his father and left a son called Richard.
5. Joan Scurlock, who according to Alcwyn Evans' *MS.*, married George Gwyn of Carmarthen.
6. Elizabeth Scurlock, who married Richard Harries.
7. Anne Scurlock, who married Griffith Thomas.

David Scurlock, the son of John Scurlock, senior, carried on the business of a cordwainer and mercer, and was mayor of Cardigan. He lived in the troublous times of the war between King Charles I. and the Parliament, and received barbarous treatment by the Royalists. According to a certificate given by Major-Gen. Rowland Laugharne on 1 Mar., 1648, 'David Scurlock, mercer of Cardigan and mayor, was well affected, had a large estate and furthered the Parliament cause ; in 1644, rather than comply with the enemy, he left the town and his whole estate to their mercy, came into my quarters in Pembrokeshire, took the National Covenant amongst the first, was with me at the reducing of Cardigan, and when General Gerrard came down with a pursuant army, he was escaping, but was taken by Thomas Price and John Pugh, Commissioners of Array, and sent to Aberystwyth prison, where he was most barbarously used, burnt in the toes, stripped of all he had, and kept in close prison till I procured his exchange ; he was also plundered of his estate to great value, and his wife and children imprisoned, only for affection to the Parliament and zeal to religion.'[1]

An information lodged on 1 Mar., 1647, which states that the estates of Thomas Price and John Pugh had

[1] *Papers of the Committee for the Advance of Money*, 1647.

not then been sequestrated, gives further details as to the treatment meeted out by them to David Scurlock in Aberystwyth Castle. It asserts that ' he was barbarously used, manacled, stripped, burnt with matches between his fingers and toes, robbed and plundered of his whole estate.'

Nothing further is known of David Scurlock. Alcwyn Evans asserts in his *MS.* that he married the sister of Harries of Blaencorse, but unfortunately he gives no authority for the information. The next member of the family we hear of is John Scurlock, who had settled at Carmarthen and was mayor of that town in 1665, and also an alderman. The writer has so far discovered no evidence as to the identity of his parents, but it can hardly be doubted that he was the son either of David Scurlock or of one of the brothers of David Scurlock. Alcwyn Evans asserts that he was the son of David Scurlock, and that he had two sisters, Margaret who married Rees Gwyn, and Jane who married Bartholomew Young of Tregammon in the parish of Nevern, co. Pembroke, the latter marriage being corroborated by the *Peniarth MS.* No. 156. The same genealogist also states that John Scurlock married Mary the daughter of George Oakley [of Carmarthen], and this is probably correct, for as we shall see later on there is evidence that his wife's name was Mary.

John Scurlock was evidently a man of importance, as in all documents he is described as an esquire. He owned the capital messuage and lands called Pibwr Llwyd in the parish of Llangunnor, co. Carmarthen, a property which has recently caused so much controversy on account of the high purchase price paid for it by the Carmarthenshire County Council. He also owned the messuage and lands called Nantybwla in the borough of Carmarthen, and other realty, all of which he mortgaged on 17 Aug., 1674, for £500 by way of a demise for 1000 years at a pepper corn rent to James Whitechurch of the city of London. John Scurlock was buried at St.

Peter's Church, Carmarthen, on 21 April, 1678, and administration of his goods was granted at Carmarthen on 12 May, 1679, to his eldest son Jonathan Scurlock, Mary, the widow of the deceased, having renounced administration. She died in 1699, and by her will dated 11 Feb., 1697, bequeathed as follows :—

To my daughter Jane Phillipps, £30 ; to the vicar of St. Peter, Carmarthen and his successors, 20s. yearly for two sermons to be preached yearly on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and the feast of St. Philip and St. James the Apostle, also 16s. yearly for bread for the poor on such feasts, both these legacies to be charged on the house wherein I live ; to my second son John Scurlock, 20s. to buy a ring ; to my daughter Elizabeth Beynon, my grandchild Mary Scurlock, my son in law Griffith Williams, my brother in law John Phillipps of Carmarthen, alderman, my son in law James Phillipps, and my son in law Martyn Beynon, 20s. each for rings ; to my said brother in law John Phillipps, my said son John Scurlock, and my son in law James Phillipps, all my houses and lands in Carmarthen in as ample a way as I purchased, mortgaged, or leased the same of my daughter in law Elizabeth Scurlock, widow, and William Davids of Drengloyne,[1] co. Carmarthen, gent., and also all my other realty and personalty on trust for the appointees of my daughter Mary, the wife of the said Griffith Williams, gent. ; the said John Phillipps, John Scurlock, and James Phillipps to be executors.

By a codicil dated 23 Jan., 1699, she devised a farm called Flandershill, otherwise Landershill or Pentrecill in the lower franchise of Carmarthen, to her said daughter Mary Williams, the wife of Griffith Williams, esq., then mayor of Carmarthen, which said farm she mentions that she had bought from Walter Davids of the parish of Llanelly, gent., and Jane his wife. Administration

[1] Dryslwyn.

of the will was granted at Carmarthen on 2 Aug., 1699, to Mary Williams, otherwise Lloyd, the wife of William Lloyd, gent, and daughter of the testatrix.

The issue of John Scurlock by his wife Mary was as as follows :—

1. Jonathan Scurlock (eldest son).
2. John Scurlock of Blaencorse.
3. Mary Scurlock, who married as her first husband Griffith Williams of Bwlchygwynt in the county of Carmarthen, and secondly William Lloyd of Alltycadno in the parish of Llangendeirne, co. Carmarthen.
4. Elizabeth Scurlock, who married on 17 June, 1673, at St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen, Martin Beynon of Carmarthen, alderman.
5. Margaret Scurlock, who married on 9 Nov., 1675, at St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen, John Morris.
6. Jane Scurlock, who married James Philipps of Pentypark, co. Pembroke.

Jonathan Scurlock (son of John Scurlock and his wife Mary) married on 3 Aug., 1677, at St. Peter's Carmarthen, Elizabeth ————. The surname of his wife is left blank in the Register, and is also not mentioned in her postnuptial settlement, dated 18 Mar., 1679, whereby the farms called Pibwr Lwyd and Nantybwla were settled on Jonathan Scurlock for his life, with remainder in tail to his issue by his said wife. Alcwyn Evans' *MS.* states that Jonathan Scurlock's wife Elizabeth, was the daughter of ———— Still of Worcester, and she was probably from that county, as two of the trustees of the settlement were Timothy Twitty, gent., and Roger Clerk, baker, both of Worcester. Jonathan Scurlock entered Trinity College, Cambs., and afterwards was admitted at Grays Inn on 29 April, 1675. He died on 19 June, 1682, at the early age of 27 years, and was buried at St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen, on 19 June, 1682. By his

will dated 15 June, 1682, and proved at Carmarthen on 8 Nov., 1682, he bequeathed to his brother John Scurlock a cellar in the quay at Carmarthen.

The only issue from the marriage of Jonathan Scurlock and his wife Elizabeth, was a daughter named Mary Scurlock, who was baptized on 5 Nov., 1678, and married Sir Richard Steele, knt. They resided for a time in a house close to the River Towy, near the present farm-house called Tygwyn in the parish of Llangunnor, but after the death of his wife, who was buried on 26 Dec., 1718, in Westminster Abbey, he lived at his house in King St., Carmarthen, which formerly occupied the site of the present Assembly Rooms, where he died on 1 Sept., 1729, and was buried at St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen, on 4 Sept. in that year.[1] The issue of the marriage of Sir Richard Steele and his wife Mary Scurlock, was :—

1. Richard.[2]
2. Engene.[2]
3. Elizabeth Steele.
4. Mary Steele, who died a spinster.

Elizabeth Steele (daughter of Sir Richard Steele by his wife Mary Scurlocke), on 3 Aug., 1731, disentailed the property of her grandfather Jonathan Scurlocke, and on 31 Mar., 1732, in view of her intended marriage to the Hon. John Trevor (second son of Thomas Lord Trevor), and of a sum of £7000 South Sea Stock, and £1000 to be applied in discharge of her debts, both of the said sums being provided by the Hon. John Trevor, conveyed the said properties to trustees on trust for her intended husband and herself for their lives, with remainders over, and with ultimate remainder to herself in fee simple. The marriage was duly solemnized, and the Hon. John Trevor afterwards became Lord Trevor, and died in 1764 without issue, leaving his widow and an only daugh-

[1] Spurrell's *History of Carmarthen*, p. 39.
[2] Died young.—*Carmarthenshire Notes.*

ter, the Hon. Diana Maria Trevor, who was born on 10 June, 1744, him surviving. The Hon. Diana Maria Trevor became mentally afflicted, and died at Foxcote near Bath in Jan., 1778.

On 2 Dec., 1767, Lady Elizabeth Trevor (*née* Steele), then residing in Bath, mortgaged her grandfather's property mentioned above, together with other lands for £7958 to John Lloyd of Plymouth Dock, esq., who was one of the Lloyd's of Danyrallt, co. Carmarthen. She apparently continued to live beyond her income, as on 5 Dec., 1770, she conveyed the property to trustees to raise £26,000 by the sale of it, and in the meantime to raise by mortgage £12,000 for her own use.

The trustees on 2 May, 1772, sold the farms called Tythin Nant y Bullock, otherwise Nant y Bwla, and Ffoes y Gasseg in the parishes of St. Peter's and Newchurch, co. Carmarthen, for the sum of £4160 to David Williams of Carmarthen.

We must now revert to John Scurlocke, junior, of Blaencorse, the younger son of John Scurlock of Pibwr Llwyd, by Mary his wife. John Scurlocke, junior, was mayor of Carmarthen in 1702, and deputy mayor and alderman of that town in 1710. His wife's name was Hester, but her identity has not been discovered. He was buried on 25 Oct., 1714, at St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen, and by his will dated 11 Dec., 1712, and proved at Carmarthen on 17 May, 1715, by his widow, devised his realty and personalty to his wife Hester, for her widowhood, with remainder to Henry Lloyd of Llanllawthog, esq., sergeant at law, John Vaughan of Derllys, esq., James Philipps, gent. (testator's brother in law), and Richard Philipps and Nathaniel Morgan, gentn. (testator's cousins), on trust for his eldest son Jonathan Scurlocke for his life, with remainder to his sons in tail, with similar remainders in succession to David Scurlocke, Alexander Scurlocke, Griffith Scurlocke, and Theophilus Scurlocke (the second, third, fourth, and fifth sons respectively of the said testator), with re-

mainder to the daughters of his son Jonathan. To his three youngest sons he bequeathed £200 each when they were 21 years of age, and he requested his wife Hester to ' put his son David to Oxford until he takes a degree in arts.' To his daughter Hester Scurlock he bequeathed £300, but to his daughter Elizabeth (wife of William Bevan of Glasfryn) he gave only 10s., and mentioned as a reason for this that he had been put to great expense in maintaining her and her husband and children since their marriage. The issue from the marriage of John Scurlocke, junior, and Hester his wife was :—

1. Jonathan Scurlocke, eldest son, born on 21 Jan., 1690.
2. Rev. David Scurlocke.
3. Alexander Scurlocke, who married Hester Wolley. A licence for the marriage to be celebrated at St. Peter's Church was obtained on 7 Jan., 1735, but the register of that church has no record of the marriage. Hester Scurlocke predeceased her husband Alexander Scurlocke, and was buried on 28 Feb., 1737, at St. Peter's Church. She appears to have had no children, as by her will dated 20 Feb., 1737, and proved at Carmarthen on 31 Mar., 1737, she devised the reversion of her realty, which had been settled by her marriage settlement dated 9 July, 1736, on her husband for his life, to trustees to raise thereon £300 (to pay off a charge of that amount on the estate of her sister Margaret Clynpatell, created by an indenture dated 5 Jan., 1733, and also to raise a further sum of £100 to pay off the debts of herself and her sister) with remainder to her sister Lettice Wolley for her life, with remainder to her (Lettice's) sons in tail, with remainder to testatrix's sister, Mary Eaton, and her issue. Alexander Scurlock, married as his second wife, Martha the widow of John Williams of Bwlchygwynt, co. Carmarthen.

4. Griffith Scurlocke, who matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, on 1 Mar., 1717, aged 17 years.
5. Theophilus Scurlocke, who was buried at St. Peter's, Carmarthen, on 26 May, 1739, and by his will dated 30 Jan. 1739, and proved at Carmarthen on 25 Aug., 1739, bequeathed all his personalty and a farm called Wern Wen in the parish of Llangunnor, to his brother Alexander Scurlocke, and his nephew William Bevan of Glasfryn.
6. Elizabeth Scurlocke, who married William Bevan of Glasfryn, co. Carmarthen.
7. Hester Scurlocke.

David Scurlocke (son of John Scurlocke, junior, and Hester his wife) matriculated at Jesus College on 27 Oct., 1710, being then 16 years of age. The name of his wife is not known, but his children were as follows :—

1. David Scurlocke, junior.
2. John Scurlock.
3. Trevor Scurlock.
4. Jonathan Scurlock.
5. Griffith Scurlock.
6. Wilhelmina Charlotte Scurlock, who married Rev. Richard Wilmot.
7. Anna Maria Scurlock, who married David Newland.

David Scurlocke, junior (son of the Rev. David Scurlocke, senior), matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, on 22 Mar., 1755, aged 18 years. He married Jane the daughter of Thomas Philipp of Cilgunnydd. He died at Lovehill House near Windsor on 9 May, 1793, and was survived by his wife who died in 1829. Their children were :—

1. John Trevor Scurlock, who died in 1863.
2. Elizabeth Charlotte Scurlocke, who died in 1862.
3. Harriet Scurlocke, who died in 1816.
4. Louisa Scurlocke, who died in 1861.

Scourfield of New Moat.

By FRANCIS GREEN.

The Scourfields of New Moat, according to *Lewis Dwnn's Visitation*, came from Westmoreland to Pembrokeshire, and arrived in that county at a very early date. There are several pedigrees of the family in existence, and various discrepancies occur in them in the earlier generations. The pedigree in the *Peniarth MS.* No. 156[1] starts on the male line with Sir John Scourfield, knt., who married Margaret the daughter of Sir Thomas Green, knt., but on the female line with Clovis the Great, king of France, and traces from that monarch through William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, to Mary the wife of Sir Thomas Green, knt. In the *Visitation of Lewis Dwnn* there are two pedigrees of the family, which we will in this article refer to as Pedigree No I.[2] and Pedigree No. II.[3] respectively, the last mentioned document being signed by 'John Schourthewyld' on 14 Oct., 1591.[4] Pedigree No. I. commences with Sir Fulke Scourfield of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, who married Jane the daughter of Sir John Vere, earl of Oxford, and had issue, Sir John Scourfield of Kendal. He married (according to Pedigree No. I.) Mareta the daughter of Sir Thomas Green of Kendal, knt., and by her had a son, William Scourfield, who is stated to have married Elizabeth the daughter and heiress of Robert Wiard, and widow of Sir John Herle, and by her had a son named John. This John married Jane the daughter of Harry Howell ap Philip Vychan, and had issue a son named Jenkin Scourfield.

On the other hand, Pedigree No. II. begins with

[1] *West Wales Hist. Records*, Vol. II., p. 65.
[2] *Lewis Dwnn*, Vol. I., p. 110.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 175.
[4] The New Style of the year has been adopted throughout this article.

John Scourfield of Mote, esq., called the 'bearded,' who was descended from Sir Fulke Scourfield, knt. This John Scourfield is stated to have married Joan the daughter and coheir of John Joce of Prendergast, by whom he had a son John Scourfield of Mote, who by his wife Annes had a son named Jenkin Scourfield.

From this point the two pedigrees agree fairly well as to the main line of the family. This Jenkin Scourfield married Maud (or Jane according to Pedigree No. I.) the daughter of Jankin or John Brochdyn, lord of Wlbri, and had a son, Piers Scourfield,[1] described as of Mote, who married Jane or Alson the daughter of Richard Johns[2] of Haverfordwest. The issue from the marriage of Piers Scourfield and his wife was :—

1. Harry Scourfield.
2. John Scourfield.
3. Thomas Scourfield, probably the person of that name described as of Lochmeiler, gent., who in 1565 was sued by John Lewys Perkyn of Caerwen, in the parish of Llandeloy, co. Pembroke, for £11 due on a bond.
4. Richard Scourfield.
5. A daughter who married John Tasker.
6. A daughter who married John Rickart of Posty.
7. A daughter who married Jenkin ap Rhydderch of Kenarth, co. Carmarthen.
8. Elizabeth Scourfield who married . . . . Perceival.

Harry Scourfield[3] (son of Piers Scourfield) resided at

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[1] In the *Plea Rolls* for co. Pem. his name is given as Peter Scourfield.

[2] Pedigree No. II. says William Johns of Treowen, standard bearer to Hen. VII.; he was the father of Richard Johnes.

[3] In the *Bulkeley Philipps' Collection* of Pedigrees of the Phillipps' Family, the following curious incident is given in connection with the wife of Harry Scourfield of Mote:—'Morgan Philipps of Picton Castle, esq., married (1) Anne daughter of Richard Morris of Castle Villia, co. Pembroke, esq., and supposed widow of Henry Scourfield of Mote, esq. By her Morgan Phillips had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Thomas ap Eynon of Castle Gorvod, esq. Henry Scourfield returning home after a long captivity in Barbary, where he was supposed to have died, his wife returned to him.' It seems clear that story applied not to Harry Scourfield but to his son William Scourfield, who, as will be seen above, married Ann the daughter of Richard Morris.

Mote. He married twice, one of his wives—the order of their precedence is unknown—being Joan the daughter of Thomas ap Owen of Trelloyn in the parish of Penally, co Pembroke, by whom he had two daughters, respectively named Joan and Jane. His other wife was Ethedreda the daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Butler[1] (son of John Butler of Coedcenlas, co. Pembroke, by his wife Lettice the daughter of John Sutton), and her children were :—

1. John Scourfield.
2. William Scourfield of Castle Villia in the parish of Brawdy, co. Pembroke. He married Ann the daughter and heiress of Richard Morris by his wife Katherine Wogan.[2] This William Scourfield was with his brother Richard a witness in a suit in 1572 brought against Lewis Harries, the mayor of Haverfordwest, in which the question of the boundary between the town of Haverfordwest and Prendergast parish was involved. According to the evidence, they with Morris Scourfield[3] of Mote, were having a drink in the alehouse of one William Berrein, when a quarrel arose, and a man named Watts threw a piece of cheese at another named Strong, who promptly drew his dagger to attack him. Richard Scourfield and others dis-armed Watts, but with a view of getting rid of him returned the dagger to him. William Scourfield then followed Watts to try and persuade him to make friends with Strong, but Watts again drew his dagger and wounded the peacemaker.[4]

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[1] Pedigree No. I. and the *Chetham MSS.* state that Ethedreda was the daughter of Thomas Butler of Trecadwgan in the parish of Whitchurch in Dewisland, by his wife Beaton, the daughter of John Sutton.

[2] *Chetham MSS.* No. 97.

[3] Brother of William and Richard Scourfield.

[4] For a fuller account of this incident see *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. V., Vol. XIII., p. 209.

William Scourfield and his wife Ann were defendants in a fine levied of three messuages and 140 acres of land in Rudbaxton on 13 Sept., 1563. He died on 20 Oct., 1592,[1] and his wife on 10 June, 1582, the issue from their marriage being :—(*a*) a son named John who married Jane the daughter of Llewellin Lloid, the son of Morgan Lloid, and by her had an only daughter and heiress named Anne ; (*b*) William Scourfield. John (son of William Scourfield and Anne Lloid) died in May, 1588 at Castle Villia, his daughter Anne being then only 8 years of age. Now John Scourfield had inherited from his mother Anne a messuage and two carucates[2] of land in Castle Villia, which was held of John ap Rice, esq.,[3] as of his manor of Tancardston, and in consequence of his daughter Anne Scourfield being an infant, her marriage was claimed by John ap Rice as lord of the manor. Her relatives, however, did not acquiesce in this and the young lady disappeared, with the result that John ap Rice sued John Scourfield of Moat, esq., and John Meyler of Trewalter in the parish of Mathry for abducting her on 1 Nov., 1592.[4] Unfortunately we are not told how the matter ended.

3. Lewis Scourfield.
4. Richard Scourfield.
5. James Scourfield, who married Elizabeth Lewis, and had issue two sons named John and Harry.
6. Thomas Scourfield, who married and had two sons, John and Harry.[5]
7. Maud Scourfield, who married Owen Tankard of Dudwell in the parish of Camrose.

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[1] *Chetham MSS.*, No. 97.
[2] A carucate or ploughland was 64 acres.
[3] Of Richardston in the parish of Brawdy.
[4] *Pembrokeshire Plea Rolls*, No. 63.
[5] *Pembrokeshire Plea Rolls*, No. 98.

8. Jane Scourfield, who married Thomas Tucker of Sealyham in the parish of St. Dogwells.
9. Ellen Scourfield of St. Dogwells.

John Scourfield (son of Harry Scourfield and Ethedreda his wife) married Katherine the daughter of Sir John Wogan of Wiston, by his wife Ann Phillip of Stonehall, co. Pembroke.[1] He died on 16 Jan. 1593, and his wife Katherine on 2 Aug. 1587. Their issue was :—

1. John Scourfield, junior.
2. Harry Scourfield, who according to Pedigree No. II., had no issue, save an illegitimate daughter named Katherine. He was probably the Henry Scourfield of Bletherston, who in 1604 was sued by Phillip Saunders for £8 due on a bond.
3. James Scourfield, who married Margaret, daughter of Jenkin Vawer of Haverfordwest. His will at the Carmarthen Probate Court is so decayed that very little information can be obtained from it. He apparently left all his goods in Haverfordwest to Ethelred Wogan for his life, and mentions 'my youngest daughter Margaret Scourfield, my eldest son Thomas Scourfield, and my God-daughter Catherine, the daughter of Thomas Scourfield.' The date of the will and probate has gone, but the will is endorsed 1614. It is possible that this Thomas Scourfield was the person who married Margaret the widow of Richard Bowen of Lochmeiler, and died on 20 July, 1658.
4. Jane Scourfield, the wife of Morgan John, lord of Towyn.
5. Anne Scourfield, the wife of William Griffiths of Tressissillt in the parish of Granston, gent. Their marriage settlement was dated 22 July, 1578,[2] and by it William Griffiths settled his capital messuage called Tressissillt, and the moiety of a

[1] See *West Wales Hist. Records*, Vol. VI., p. 198.
[2] *Papers of the Great Sessions* for 7 Jac. I.

tenement in Trehowell and Priskarn in the parish of Llanunda, to the use of himself and his wife Ann Scourfield for their lives, with remainder to their issue.

6. Elizabeth Scourfield,[1] who married Harry Johns of Southfield in the parish of Camrose.
7. Jane Scourfield, wife of Philip ap James.[1]
8. Elizabeth Scourfield, wife of John Eynon.[1]
9. Mary Scourfield, wife of Owen ap Ieuan ap Jenkin.
10. Ellen Scourfield, wife of David Reiad.[1]

John Scourfield, junior (son of John Scourfield and Katherine Wogan his wife), married Katherine the daughter and heiress of Richard ap Owen ap Richard of Lochmeiler in the parish of Llandeloy. Beyond that he was sheriff for co. Pembroke in 1600, little is known of him. He died in the early part of 1610, his will being dated 26 Dec., 1609, and proved at Carmarthen on 24 April following. By it he devised the fee farm of the rectory of Newmoat (bought from Sir Thomas Shereley, knt.) to his eldest son William Scourfield in fee tail male, with similar remainders in succession to his (testator's) younger sons. John Scourfield the youngest son of the testator was at that time under age, and his father directed that he was to be kept at his books, and bequeathed him £200 when he came of age. No mention is made of the testator's wife in the will, so presumably she predeceased her husband. According to *Lewis Dwnn*,[2] John Scourfield had an illegitimate son named John. The children of John Scourfield, junior, by his wife Katherine Richard, were :—

1. William Scourfield (eldest son).
2. Thomas Scourfield, who married Ann the daughter and heiress of William ——— of Castle Velin.[1]
3. Harry Scourfield, to whom his father bequeathed £200.

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[1] *Lewis Dwnn*, Vol. I., p. 176.
[2] Vol. I., p. 176.

4. John Scourfield.
5. Margaret Scourfield (eldest daughter), to whom her father bequeathed £200.
6. Dorothy Scourfield, who married George ap Owen of Llwyngwrwr.[1]
7. Catherine Scourfield (third daughter), to whom her father bequeathed £100.
8. Lettice Scourfield, who married Richard Vaughan of Bryn.[2]
9. Elizabeth Scourfield (youngest daughter), to whom her father bequeathed £100.
10. Anne Scourfield.

William Scourfield (son of John Scourfield, junior, by his wife Katherine Richard) was sheriff for co. Pembroke in 1617, and married Jane the daughter of George Owen, lord of Kemes, the Elizabethan historian of Pembrokeshire.

So far we have been much in the dark as to the extent of property in Pembrokeshire owned by the Scourfield family, but an inquisition held on 10 Aug., 1622, on the death of William Scourfield gives us some interesting information on the point. This inquisition was held before Thomas Cannon, feodary of the county, William David, esq., George Owen, gent., and Lewis Johnes, gent., escheator for co. Pembroke. The jury consisted of James Vaughan of Pontvane, gent., John Tucker of St. Dogwells, gent., Llewellin Harry of Tregwynt, gent., Maurice Griffiths of Tregindeg, gent., John Symins of Martell, gent., Griffith Thomas of Llandilo, gent., Nicholas Hurd of Crundall, gent., John Smith of Heythock, Lewis Howell of Lampiter Velfrey, Thomas ap Owen of Llanykeven, John Colby of Bletherston, Llewellin William of Penypark, Owen Roblin of Talybont, Jenkin David of Poysty, and Rees Reynold of Llysyvrane, who returned that the

[1] Llwyngwair. [2] Lewis Dwnn Vol. 1, p. 176.

said William Scourfield was seised in demesne as of fee of the following property :—

The rectory of New Moate held of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich,[1] of the clear annual value of 40s.

Three messuages and 11 bovates[2] of land in the town and fields of Widdeston[3] in Rouse, held of the prince of Wales, as of his manor of Staynton, by knight's service, being of the clear annual value of 33s. 4d.

One-fourth part of the manor of Honyborough held of the prince of Wales as of his lordship of Haverfordwest by knight's service, being of the clear annual value of 3s. 4d.

One-sixth part of a corn mill in Great Honyborough,[4] held of the prince of Wales as of his lordship of Haverfordwest, by knight's service, being of the clear annual value of 3s. 4d.

Two messuages and 6 bovates of land in Little Honyborough,[4] held of the manor of Great Honyborough[4] by knight's service, being of the clear annual value of 3s. 4d.

2¼ burgages and a parcel of land in Tenby, held of the manor of Pembroke in free socage, being of the clear annual value of 3s. 4d.

The capital mansion house of the said William Scourfield and 5 carucates of land at New Mote and five messuages called Vordland,[5] Parkeast,[6] Forehill,[6] and Stranger's Landes, containing 5 carucates of land at New Mote, held of William, bishop of St. Davids, as of his manor of New Mote in free socage, being of the clear annual value of 100s.

Four messuages and certain lands containing 4 carucates called Rhynkenies,[7] Varbenshooke,[8] and Honyhooke, and a corn mill and a fulling mill in Varbenshooke, held of the bishop of St. Davids as of his manor of New Mote by knight's service, being of the clear annual value of 23s. 4d.

A messuage called Ffynongainge[9] and Wilsbutt, and two carucates of land and three messuages and three carucates of land in the town of Bletherston, held of the bishop of St. Davids by free socage, as of his barony of Llawhaden, being of the clear annual value of 40s.

A messuage and 20 acres of land in Perceli,[10] held of the bishop of St. Davids by knight's service, as of his manor of Castle Morris, being of the clear annual value of 3s. 4d.

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[1] co. Kent.
[2] A bovate or oxland was 8 Welsh acres.
[3] Woodston in the parish of Staynton.
[4] In the parish of Llanstadwell.
[5] Forland in the parish of New Moat.
[6] In the parish of New Moat.
[7] Possibly Rhydybrowin.
[8] Farthings Hook.
[9] In the parish of New Moat.
[10] Either Priskilly in the parish of Mathry, or Parcely in the parish of St. Edrens.

A messuage and 100 acres of land and a corn mill in Castle Villia[1] and Rhoskynevin[2] (which the said William Scourfield purchased from Thomas Scourfield and Anne his wife, and Thomas Rees, esq., by an indenture dated 20 July, 1615), held of the bishop of St. Davids by knight's service, as of his manor of Pebidiawke, otherwise Dewisland, being of the clear value annual of 30s.

The manor of Llanvuron[3] in the parish of Llanunda, a messuage, two carucates of land and a corn mill in Lochmeiler, and a messuage and 10 acres of land in Llandeloy, a messuage and 10 acres of land in Trevervin in the parish of St. Davids, a messuage and 10 acres of land in Llandeloy, a messuage and certain acres of land in Trenicholl, and a messuage and 8 acres of land in Trelethydvawr,[4] all held of the bishop of St. Davids in free socage, as of his manor of Pebydiawke, being of the clear annual value of 50s.

Seven messuages and two carucates of land in the town of Clarbeston, and 2s. 2d. of yearly rent from a messuage of Thomas Restance in the town of Clarbeston, held of John Philippes, bart., by knight's service, as of his manor of Mountjoy, otherwise Clarbeston, being of the clear annual value of 30s.

A messuage and certain lands in Trecysillt and Penyrhiw Vach in the parish of Llanunda, and a messuage and lands at Goodigg[5] in the parish of Llanunda, held of John Owen, gent., in free socage, as of his manor of Trecycillt, being of the clear annual value of 5s.

Lands in Llanvaire Kynon and Llandyrnevrane[6] held of David Lloyd, gent., by knight's service, as of his manor of Llanrian, being of the clear annual value of 10s.

Two messuages and half a carucate of land in Kerbettt[7] and Treglemes,[7] held of John Wogan, knt., by knight's service, as of his manor of Treglemes, otherwise Carne Vawre, being of the annual value of 10s.

A messuage and 20 acres of land in Lochtyrfin,[8] and 30 acres of land in Gwerne y Parry,[9] held of Hugh Owen by knight's service, as of his manor of Castlekenlas,[8] being of the annual value of 10s.

A messuage and 12 acres of land in Tretheogg[10] held of William Wogan, gent., by knight's service, as of his manor of Tretheogg, being of the annual value of 6s. 8d.

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[1] In the parish of Llandeloy.
[2] Probably Rhoscrannog in the parish of Llandeloy.
[3] Llanferran.
[4] In the parish of St. Davids.
[5] Goodwick.
[6] Llanvirn Eynon and Llanvirnyfran in the parish of St. Davids.
[7] In the parish of Llanhowell.
[8] In the parish of Mathry.
[9] Waun y barry in the parish of Mathry.
[10] In the parish of St. Edrens.

A garden in the town of Harrysmote, held of Alban Owen, esq., by knight's service, as of his lordship of Kemes, being of the clear annual value of 2s.

A messuage and 60 acres of mountain land called Mynithduw, being of the clear annual value of 10s., but as to its tenure the jury were ignorant,

Four messuages and two cottages in Haverfordwest, held of the prince of Wales in free socage, as of his lordship of Haverfordwest, being of the clear annual value of 10s.

The jurors further returned that the said William Scourfield died on 22 Mar., 1622, and that John Scourfield his son and heir was of the age of 15 years 3 months and 20 days at the date of his father's death.

After the death of her husband William Scourfield, his widow Jane married John Philipps of Ffynnongain, and in 1631, she and her husband sued her son John Scourfield at the Great Sessions for a one-third share of 60 messuages and 5000 acres of land, a corn mill, and a fulling mill in Newmote, Bletherston, Clarbeston, Mathry, St. Davids, Wiston, Mynwear, Llanstadwell, Steinton, Llandeloy, Brawdy, Llanrheithan, St. Edrins, Llanunda, Nevern, Llanhowell, Llanrhian, and Haverfordwest, as dower from her late husband William Scourfield.[1] The children of William Scourfield by his wife Jane Owen were as follows :—

1. John Scourfield.
2. Ellen Scourfield.
3. Katherine Scourfield.
4. Margaret Scourfield.[2]
5. Jane Scourfield.[2]

John Scourfield (son of William Scourfield by his wife Jane) was born in 1607. He married Mary the daughter of Sir John Philipps of Picton Castle. He was sheriff for co. Pembroke in 1635, and in that year he went to London to pay over to the Privy Council £43 which was the

[1] *Papers of the Great Sessions*, 6 Car. I.
[2] *Papers of the Great Sessions*, 5 Car. I.

arrears of Ship Money assessed on the county. While crossing Ensham Ferry in co. Oxford, he was drowned, and the Ship Money lost in the river.[1] He was thus only about 28 years of age when he died. After his death his wife Mary married Arthur Owen the son of Sir Hugh Owen of Orielton. The issue from the marriage of John Scourfield to his wife Jane Philipps was :—

1. William Scourfield.
2. Other children, of whom details are lacking.

William Scourfield (son of John Scourfield and his wife Jane Philipps) was sheriff for co. Pembroke in 1663. He married Mary the daughter of Sir Hugh Owen of Orielton, and she predeceased him on 19 Mar., 1693, at the age of 50 years. Her husband died three years later, his will dated 25 Sept., 1695, having been proved at Carmarthen on 20 Feb., 1696. By it he charged the family estate, under a power contained in his marriage settlement, with a sum of £1000 in favour of his daughters Mary, Katherine, and Dorothy Scourfield, spinsters, and also charged his lands in cos. Pembroke and Haverford-west with a legacy of £666 13s. 4d. to each of his daughters Mary and Katharine, and of £566 13s. 4d. to his daughter Dorothy. Subject to these charges, he devised all his realty and personalty to his son William Scourfield. His children William and Dorothy were then under age, so he appointed his brother-in-law Sir Hugh Owen, bart., his brother [? in law] John Owen of Trecoon, esq., and his kinsman John Laugharne of Llandawke, co. Carmarthen, to be their guardians during their minority. In the inventory of his effects, the total value of which was £777 12s. 10¼d., appear the following interesting items :—A silver tankard, a basin, a salver, a silver gilt salt, two small salts, a dozen spoons, three castors, and a spoon and a cup, £34 ; pewter dishes and plates, £5 10s.

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[1] *State Papers* for 1636.

The following were the children of William Scourfield by his wife Mary Owen :—

1. William Scourfield, junior.
2. Mary Scourfield (eldest daughter) who died unmarried, and by her will dated 15 June, 1719, and proved at Carmarthen on 7 April, 1726, bequeathed to her sister Catherine Meare, widow, certain rings, and to her sister's son Hugh Meare, £100 and a silver cup with a cover. She gave to her brother William Scourfield, junior, and his wife, two guineas to buy rings, and appointed her sister Dorothy Phillips of Longridge as her residuary legatee.
3. Katharine (second daughter), who married George Meares of Eastington in the parish of Rhoscrowther.
4. Dorothy Scourfield, who married as her first husband William Skryme of Longridge in the parish of Bletherston, and, as her second husband, Charles Phillipps of Haythog, co. Pembroke.

William Scourfield, junior (son of William and Mary Scourfield), was sheriff for co. Pembroke in 1699. He married Katherine the daughter and co-heiress of Griffith Hawkwell of Haverfordwest, esq., and the issue from that marriage was :—

1. William Scourfield.
2. Anne Scourfield, who married as her first husband, Thomas Lloyd of Cwmgloyne in the parish of Bayvil, and as her second husband, Robert Gosnel.
3. Katherine Scourfield.
4. Judith Scourfield.
5. Mary Scourfield.

An interesting suit was brought in the Great Sessions for co. Pembroke in the 13th year of Queen Anne, touching burial rights in the church of Llandeloy. The suit

was brought by John James, the tenant of Lochmeiler in that parish, gent., against Elizabeth Prichard of the same parish, spinster, who was the lessee of the tithes of Llandeloy. The plea in the suit stated that William Scourfield was tenant for life of Lochmeiler, with remainder to his heirs male, and that the chancel of Llandeloy Church belonged to him and to all occupiers of Lochmeiler, who had a right to worship in the church and to be buried there without paying 10s. or any other fee to the rector of the parish. It further stated that the chancel or isle had been repaired by William Scourfield, and that the parents of John James had been buried in the isle and not in the chancel, and Elizabeth Prichard had tried to compel James to pay 10s. for each burial. James refused to pay up, and she summoned him before the bishop's court, called the Court of Christianity. Here the bishop refused to accept the plea of James, who issued a writ of the Queen against Elizabeth Prichard. She, however, continued to prosecute him in the Court of Christianity, alleging that the burials were made in the chancel and not in the isle. Then James sued her in the Great Sessions for £100 damages.[1] The result of the trial is not given in the document.

William Scourfield (son of William Scourfield, junior, and Katherine Hawkwell his wife) married Ann the daughter of William Philipps, the Recorder of Brecon. Their children were :—

1. Henry Scourfield.
2. Francis Scourfield.
3. Mary Scourfield.

Henry Scourfield (son of William Scourfield and his wife Ann Philipps) resided at Robeston Hall in the parish of Robeston West, co. Pembroke. He was sheriff for co. Pembroke in 1781, and married[2] Elizabeth the daughter

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[1] *Papers of the Great Sessions* for 13 Anne.
[2] Their prenuptial settlement is dated 27 Feb., 1771.

of Dr. John Ewer, bishop of Bangor, and canon of Windsor. She died [1] in 1790, and by her he had the following children :—

1. William Henry Scourfield.
2. Mary Scourfield, who in 1799 married Rev. Joshua Rowley of East Bergholt, co. Suffolk, the son of Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley, bart.[1]
3. Elizabeth Anne Scourfield, who married Col. Owen Phillips the son of Rev. John Phillips, D.D., of Williamston in the parish of Burton.

William Henry Scourfield (son of Henry Scourfield and Elizabeth his wife) was sheriff for co. Pembroke in 1812, and M.P. for Haverfordwest in 1818 and 1835. He married as his first wife, Maria the daughter of Lieut. Col. Goat of Bent Ely Hall, Suffolk.[2] She died on 20 Aug., 1835, in her 53rd year,[3] and he afterwards married at Manorowen on 28 Dec., 1837, Louisa the daughter of Richard Bowen of Manorowen. There was no issue from either of the marriages, and on his death on 31 Jan., 1843, at the age of 65 years, the direct line of the ancient family of Scourfield of New Moat came to an end. The family estate under his will vested in his sister Mary Rowley for her life, and thereafter in his nephew John Henry Phillips, who was sheriff for co. Pembroke in 1833, and in 1862 assumed the name and arms of Scourfield by royal licence.

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[1] *Gent. Magazine.*
[2] Allen's *Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire*, p. 60.
[3] *Inscription* at New Moat Church.

Marriage Bonds of West Wales and Gower.

Continued from Vol. VIII., p. 240.

1784.

Jan. 3. Robert Mansel, gent., and Judith Jenkins, spinster, both of the parish of Kidwelly, Carms.[1]

Jan. 7. Thomas Davies of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, yeoman, and Priscilla Griffiths of the parish of Lantharog, Carms., spinster.[1]

Jan. 11. David Philip, yeoman, and Lucy Thomas, spinster, both of the parish of Lanboidy, Carms.[1]

Jan. 12. Evan Lewis, yeoman, and Anne Davies, widow, both of the parish of Abernant, Carms.[1]

Jan. 16. John Harry of the parish of Lanfynidd, Carms., yeoman, and Jane John of the parish of Landilofawr, Carms., spinster.[1]

Jan. 16. Humphrey Thomas, yeoman, and Margaret Morris, widow, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1]

Jan. 24. William Raymond, gent., and Dianah Evans, spinster, both of the parish of Laugharne, Carms.[1]

Jan. 28. Edward Howell, yeoman, and Anne Thomas, spinster, both of the parish of Newchurch, Carms.[1]

Jan. 31. David Davies of the parish of Landeveylog, Carms., yeoman, and Anne Evans of the parish of Langendeirn, Carms., spinster.[1]

Feb. 2. Richard Griffiths, yeoman, and Mary Jones, spinster, both of the parish of Langendeirn, Carms.[1]

Feb. 3. Thomas Gwyne of the parish of Llangolman, Pems., gent., and Anne Nicholas of the parish of Manachlogdeu, Pems., spinster.[1]

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

Feb. 3. William Roderick of the parish of Landevyson, Carms., gent., and Sarah Jones of the parish of Langathen, Carms., spinster.[1]

Feb. 5. Benjamin Ballard of the parish of Lanbleidian, Glam., gent., and Elisabeth Price of the parish of Landilovawr, spinster.[1]

Feb. 7. James Davies of the parish of Henllan Amgoed, Carms., yeoman, and Anne Thomas of the parish of Lanboidy, Carms., spinster.[1]

Mar. 14. John Morgan and Grace Thomas, Swansea.[2]

Mar. 22. William Hughes, yeoman, and Mary Collins, widow, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1]

Mar. 27. William Price of the parish of Eglwyscummin, Carms., yeoman, and Mary James of the parish of Pendine, Carms., spinster.[1]

Mar. 29. John Williams of the parish of Langathen, Carms., gent., and Jane Beynon of the parish of Landilofawr, Carms., spinster.[1]

Mar. 31. John Owen, yeoman, and Joanna Bevan, spinster, both of the parish of Lanon, Carms.[1]

Apr. 5. Evan Hopkin of the parish of Llanfihangel Aberbythick, Carms., yeoman, and Anne Lake of the parish of Llandebie, Carms., spinster.[1]

Apr. 13. James Howell, mariner, and Elisabeth Lewis, spinster, both of the parish of Laugharne, Carms.[1]

Apr. 21. David Lloyd of the parish of Conwilgaio, Carms., gent., and Jane Williams of the parish of Kilycoomb, Carms., spinster.[1]

May 4. Chauncey Davies, gent., and Grace Roch, spinster, both of the parish of St. Mary, Haverfordwest.[1]

May 15. John David, yeoman, and Elisabeth Dunn, spinster, both of the parish of Langendeirn, Carms.[1]

May 18. Joseph Williams of the parish of Hubberston, Pems., yeoman, and Elizabeth Knight of the parish of St. Ishmael, Pems., spinster.[1]

May 19. William Daniel of the parish of Lanfynidd, Carms., yeoman, and Bridget Lewis of the parish of Landilofawr, Carms., spinster.[1]

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

[2] This, with other similar brief entries, is written on a sheet of paper deposited amongst the marriage bonds.

May 26. Evan Simon, yeoman, and Mary David, spinster, both of the parish of Lanvihangel Rhos-y-Corn, Carms.[1]

May 29. William Thomas of the parish of Llanboidy, Carms., gent., and Mary Howells of the parish of Llanstephan, Carms., widow.[1]

Jun. 3. William Rees, farmer, and Margaret John, spinster, both of the parish of Conwilgaio, Carms.[1]

Jun. 7. John Jones of the parish of Pontypool, co. Mon., gent., and Margaret Davies of the parish of Llangathen, Carms., spinster.

Jun. 8. David Thomas of the parish of Llanllawthog, Carms., farmer, and Mary Jones of the parish of Llanlloony, Carms., spinster.[1]

Jun. 28. Lewis Miles and Martha Hopkin, Swansea.[2]

Jun. 29. Walter Bonnel of the parish of Langain, Carms., yeoman, and Anne Thomas of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, spinster.[1]

Jul. 1. Thomas Maency and Margaret Jervis, Swansea.[2]

Jul. 1. Benjamin Davies, gent., and Alice Landag, spinster, both of the parish of Langevelach, Glam.[1]

Jul. 3. John Williams, mariner, and Margaret Morris, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1]

Jul. 8. Daniel Morgan of the parish of Lanelly, Carms., yeoman, and Margaret Powell of the parish of Lanon, Carms., widow.[1]

Jul. 8. John Williams of the parish of Kellan, Cards., yeoman, and Mary Moses of the parish of Conwilgaio, Carms., spinster.[1]

Jul. 9. Thomas Jones of the parish of Llansawel, Carms., yeoman, and Letitia Thomas of the parish of Llangathen, Carms., spinster.[3]

Jul. 12. Samuel Harris of the parish of St. Davids, Pems., gent., and Mary Williams of the parish of Bletherston, Pems., spinster.[1]

Jul. 12. James Orriel, yeoman, and Margaret Rhode, spinster, both of the parish of Marros, Carms.[1]

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.
[2] This, with other similar brief entries, is written on a sheet of paper deposited amongst the marriage bonds.
[3] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.

Jul. 14. John Evans, yeoman, and Mary David, spinster, both of the parish of Conwilgaio, Carms.[1]

Jul. 14. Benjamin Thomas, farmer, and Sarah Morris, spinster, both of the parish of Llanwinio, Carms.[1]

Jul. 14. David Thomas of the parish of Langlydwen, Carms., yeoman, and Catharine Rees of the parish of Manachlog-ddu, Pems., spinster.[1]

Jul. 20. William James, farmer, and Martha James, widow, both of the parish of Llandissilio, Carms.[1]

Jul. 21. Thomas Clement of the parish of Greenwich, co. Kent, gent., and Mary James of the parish of Lansawel, Carms., spinster.[1]

Jul. 21. Josiah Lewellin, gent., and Elisabeth Taylor, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1]

Jul. 24. Evan Thomas of the parish of Lanfihangel Aberbythick, Carms., yeoman, and Elisabeth Price of the parish of Lanarthney, Carms., spinster.[1]

Jul. 26. John Morgan, yeoman, and Mary William, spinster, both of the parish of Langadock, Carms.[1]

Aug. 2. David James of the parish of Langain, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Evans of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms., widow.[1]

Aug. 7. David Evan of the parish of Lanpimsaint, Carms., yeoman, and Elisabeth Harvard of the parish of Penboir, Carms., widow.[1]

Aug. 11. Thomas David, yeoman, and Martha Davies, widow, both of the parish of Kidwelly, Carms.[1]

Aug. 12. Rees David of the parish of Lanybyther, Carms., yeoman, and Hesther John of the parish of Talley, Carms., spinster, a minor ; with the father's consent.[1]

Aug. 12. Thomas David of the parish of Landevyson, Carms., yeoman, and Jane Rudderch of the parish of Landilovawr, Carms., spinster.[1]

Aug. 12. Lodowick Lake of the parish of Landebye, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Herbert of the parish of Lanfihangel Aberbythick, Carms., spinster.[1]

Aug. 12. Thomas Parry of the parish of Landissilio-gogo, Cards., clerk, and Bridget Jones of the parish of Llanllwchaiarn, Cards., widow.[1]

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

Aug. 14. Thomas Davies, yeoman, and Jane William, spinster, both of the parish of Lampeter pont Stephen, Cards., spinster.[1]

Aug. 17. Thomas Evan of the parish of Lanarthney, Carms., yeoman, and Lettice Thomas of the parish of Landeveylog, Carms., spinster.[1]

Aug. 21. George Davies of the parish of Cynwil Elvet, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Thomas of the parish of Landeveylog, Carms., widow.[1]

Aug. 26. William Franklen and Margaret Cragg, Swansea.[2]

Aug. 26. John Davies of the parish of Llanginning, Carms., yeoman, and Elisabeth Rowlands of the parish of Newport, Pems., spinster.[1]

Aug. 28. David Davies of the parish of Kilrhedyn, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Philipps of the parish of Clydeu, Pems., spinster.[1]

Sep. 2. Thomas John, yeoman, and Anne George, spinster, both of the parish of Lanegwad, Carms.[1] B. by said Thomas John and John Williams of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen; witness: John Rogers.

Sep. 2. Thomas Jones, gent., and Elizabeth Philip, widow, both of the parish of Llangunnock, Carms.[1] B. by said Thomas Jones and Hughes Jones of Carmarthen, yeoman; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Sep. 9. Edward Owens of the parish of Langinning, Carms., yeoman, and Elisabeth Davies of the parish of Kidwelly, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Edward Owen; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 10. Thomas Evan, yeoman, and Anne Evans, spinster, both of the parish of Lansadurn, Carms.[1] B. by said Thomas Evan; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 15. John Furlong, gent., and Margaret Thomas, spinster, both of the parish of Llampiter Velfrey, Pems.[1] B. by said John Furlong and Thomas Philipps of the parish of Llanginning, Carms., gent.; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 18. Richard Lewis and Elizabeth Davies, Swansea.[2]

Sep. 30. William Richard of the parish of Langain Carms. yeoman, and Hesther Evan of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said William Richards and William Evans of Carmarthen; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

[2] This, with other similar brief entries, is written on a sheet of paper deposited amongst the marriage bonds.

Oct. 4. David Lodowick of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms., farmer, and Martha Stephen of the parish of Puncheston, Pems., spinster.[1] B. by said David Lodowick and Thomas Stephens of the parish of Llanegwad, Carms., farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 6. John Webb, gent., and Jane Taylor, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1]

Oct. 7. Thomas Mathew of the parish of Llandilofawr, Carms., yeoman, and Anne Thomas of the parish of Llanvynith, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Mathew; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 8. Nathaniel Wright, gent., and Grace Jones, spinster, both of the parish of Kenarth, Carms.[1] B. by said Nathaniel Wright; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 16. William Lewis of the parish of Eglwys Cymmin, Carms., yeoman, and Hesther Morris of the parish of Kiffyg, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said William Lewis and Griffith Evans of the parish of Llandouror, Carms., clerk; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 18. William Evans, yeoman, and Mary Morris, widow, both of the parish of Llandissilio, Carms.[1] B. by said William Evans and Richard Lewis of the said parish of Llandissilio, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 18. William Williams, esq., and Dorothy Lewis, spinster, both of the parish of Cardigan.[2]

Oct. 20. Rees Morris of the parish of Langathen, Carms., gent., and Elisabeth Jones of the parish of Landilofawr, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Rees Morris.

Oct. 20. Francis Price, gent., and Rebecca Botting, spinster, both of the parish of Llanedy, Carms.[1] B. by said Francis Price and John Hugh of the parish of Llanon, Carms., farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 20. James Saer, gent., and Margaret Simpson, spinster, both of the parish of Laugharne, Carms.[1] B. by said James Saer and Michael Saer of the said parish of Laugharne, gent.

Oct. 27. Benjamin William of the parish of Lanfynidd, Carms., yeoman, and Catharine David of the parish of Lanegwad, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Benjamin William and William Edward of the said parish of Llanfynith, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by John Evans, Sur'.

Oct. 29. John Anderson, gent., and Elisabeth Lloyd, spinster, both of the parish of Laugharne, Carms.[1] B. by said John Anderson.

Oct. 30. William Jones of the parish of Lanfihangel Yeroth, Carms., yeoman, and Anne Williams of the parish of Lanwenog, Cards., spinster.[1] B. by said William Jones; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 30. John Lewellin of the parish of Lanarthney, Carms., yeoman, and Anne Jones of the parish of Lanegwad, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Lewellin; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 4. David Evans of the parish of Dihewid, Cards., clerk, and Winifred Rogers of the parish of Trevilan, Cards., spinster.[1] B. by said David Evans.

Nov. 4. David Hughes, yeoman, and Jemima Davies, spinster, both of the parish of Trelech, Carms.[1] B. by said David Hughes; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 6. John David, yeoman, and Margaret David, spinster, both of the parish of Trelech, Carms.[1] B. by said John David and Michael Rees of the said parish of Trelech ar Bettus.

Nov. 6. John Jeremy, yeoman, and Sarah Evan, spinster, both of the parish of Lanegwad, Carms.[1] B. by said John Jeremy and Henry Richard of the same parish, yeoman; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 8. William Bowen, gent., and Anne Rees, spinster, both of the parish of Llanelly, Carms.[1] B. by said William Bowen and John Rees of the same parish, gent.

Nov. 15. Rees Rees of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Jones of the parish of Llanedy, Carms., spinster.[1]

Nov. 15. David Thomas of the parish of Llanelly, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Davies of the parish of Landeveylog, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said David Thomas and Walter Williams of the same parish, farmer; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Nov. 16. John Rees, yeoman, and Mary Price, spinster, a minor, both of the parish of Lanedy, Carms. With consent of her mother.[1] B. by said John Rees.

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

Nov. 17. Thomas Thomas, yeoman, and Margaret David, spinster, both of the parish of Lansadurn, Carms.[1] B. by said Thomas Thomas; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 22. John Lloyd of the parish of Lanwenog, Cards., gent., and Mary Parry of the parish of Landissiliogogo, Cards., spinster.[1] B. by said John Lloyd.

Nov. 24. John David of the parish of Trelech ar Bettus, Carms., yeoman, and Elisabeth Philip of the parish of Abernant, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John David and Michael Rees of the said parish of Treleach ar Bettus, farmer.

Nov. 27. Joshua Griffiths of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms., gent., and Mary Price of the parish of Llanedy, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Joshua Griffiths.

Dec. 4. John Richard of the parish of Lanpimsaint, Carms., yeoman, and Sarah Evan of the parish of Langeler, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Richard and David Lewis of the parish of Llanllawthog, Carms., gent.

Dec. 7. Thomas Evan of the parish of Silian, Cards., yeoman, and Mary Evan of the parish of Lampiter pont Stephen, Cards., spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Evan; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 13. Samuel William of the parish of Abernant, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Jenkin of the parish of Newchurch, Carms., widow.[1] B. by said Samuel Williams.

Dec. 15. John Philipps of the parish of Llandilofawr, Carms., gent., and Florentia Mary Bridget Lloyd of the parish of Llangadock, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Philipps; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Dec. 15. Griffith Rowland of the parish of Lanarthney, Carms., gent., and Mary Jenkins of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, widow.[1] B. by said Griffith Rowland and John Evans of the said parish of Llanarthney; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 18. John David of the parish of Lanfihangel Rhos y Corn, Carms., yeoman, and Sarah Jones of the parish of Llanybyther, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John David; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 18. John Wynne and Martha Aubrey, Swansea.[2]

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur.'

[2] This, with other similar brief entries, is written on a sheet of paper deposited amongst the marriage bonds.

Dec. 22. John Pugh, gent., and Catharine Williams, widow, both of the parish of Landebye, Carms.[1] B. by said John Pugh.

Dec. 29. David Jenkins of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, gent., and Lettice Jenkins of the parish of Friestrop, Pems., spinster.[1] B. by said David Jenkins and William George of Carmarthen, shopkeeper; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 29. Thomas Jenkins, gent., and Anne Richards, spinster, both of the parish of Clydeu, Pems.[1] B. by said Thomas Jenkins; witness: Dan. Williams.

1785.

Jan. 3. William Jenkin of the parish of Langunnor, Carms., yeoman, and Anne Price of the parish of Lanfynidd, Carms., widow.[1] B. by said William Jenkins and Morgan David of the said parish of Llanfynydd; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jan. 11. David Williams, gent., and Elisabeth Lloyd, spinster, both of the parish of Penbrey, Carms.[1] B. by said David Williams; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Jan. 14. Daniel Price of the parish of Kilycomb, Carms., gent., and Laetitia Prutherch of the parish of Lanfihangel Rhos y Corn, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Daniel Price; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Jan. 15. James Lewis, yeoman, and Margaret William, spinster, both of the parish of Lanwinio, Carms.[1] B. by said James Lewis; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jan. 15. Morgan Morgans of the parish of Lanworda, Carms., yeoman, and Sarah Edwards of the parish of Kidwelly, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Morgan Morgan and David Lake of the parish of Llangunnor, Carms., gent.; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Jan. 17. Evan Rees of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Jones of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, widow.[1] B. by said Evan Rees and William Davies of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms., butcher; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jan. 18. Peter Davies, mariner, and Mary Morris, spinster, both of the parish of Newport, Pems.[1] B. by said Peter Davies and John Nicholas of the same parish, mariner; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

Jan. 18. Dan Lloyd, yeoman, and Mary Thomas, spinster, both of the parish of Langan, Carms.[1] B. by said Dan Lloyd and Edward Hicks of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Jan. 26. Rees Thomas of the parish of Lanon, Carms., yeoman, and Catharine Batcock of the parish of Lanrhidian, Glam., spinster.[1] B. by said Rees Thomas; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jan. 28. Thomas Makeig of the parish of Landygwidd, Cards., gent., and Margaret Millingchamp of the parish of Cardigan, spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Makeig and Thomas Williams of Carmarthen, mercer; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Jan. 29. David Philip of the parish of Abernant, Carms., yeoman, and Jane Lewis of the parish of Cynwil Elvet, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said David Philip and Rees Thomas of the said parish of Conwill Elvet; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jan. 29. Thomas Powell, gent., and Rachel Evans, spinster, both of the parish of Laugharne, Carms.[1] B. by said Thomas Powell and John Powell of the same place, gent.; witness: Dan. Williams.

Feb. 1. Thomas Edwards of the parish of Kidwelly, Carms., gent., and Margaretta Leach of the parish of St. Clears, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Edwards.

Feb. 3. James Thomas, yeoman, and Anna Thomas, spinster, both of the parish of Landyssil, Cards.[1] B. by said James Thomas and Edward Evan of Carmarthen, yeoman; witness: John Rogers.

Feb. 5. Philip David of the parish of Lanvernach, Pems., yeoman, and Hanna Rogers of the parish of Lanwinio, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Philip David and James Philip of the same place, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Feb. 7. Griffith Jenkins of the parish of Swansea, Glam., gent., and Mary Hitchings of the parish of Lansamlet, Glam., spinster.[1] B. by said Griffith Jenkins and George Lyndon of the said parish of Swansea, gent.; witness: Dan. Williams.

Feb. 8. Richard Davies, clerk, and Mary Davies, spinster, both of the parish of Llangeney, co. Brecon.[2] B. by said Richard Davies and Christopher Davies of the said parish of Llangeney, esq.; witness: Tho. Jones, notary public.

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by W. Wynter, Sur'.

Feb. 12. William Davies of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms., yeoman, and Elizabeth Morgan of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, spinster.[1] B. by said William Davies and Griffith Rowland of Carmarthen, victualler; witness: Dan. Williams.

Feb. 12. Joshuah Leonard, yeoman, and Mary Hughes, spinster, both of the parish of St. Clears, Carms.[2] B. by said Joshua Leonard; witness: Dan. Williams.

Feb. 12. Thomas Morgan of the parish of Lampiter pont Stephen, Cards., gent., and Elisabeth Davies of the parish of Lanwenog, Cards., widow.[2] B. by said Thomas Morgan; witness: Dan. Williams.

Feb. 23. Thomas Francis of the parish of Llangainge, Carms., farmer, and Mary Phillip of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, widow.[2] B. by said Thomas Francis; witness: Dan. Williams. To be married at the chapel of Llanllouch.

Feb. 23. Thomas Thomas, yeoman, and Jane David, spinster, both of the parish of Langadock, Carms.[2] B. by said Thomas Thomas; witness: Dan. Williams.

Feb. 24. Thomas Jones of the parish of Langeler, Carms., yeoman, and Martha Howell of the parish of Kennarth, Carms., spinster.[2] B. by said Thomas Jones and Thomas Rees of of the said parish of Kennarth, yeoman; witness: Dan. Williams.

Feb. 26. Benjamin Philipps of the parish of Lanfalteg, Carms., yeoman, and Anne Griffiths of the parish of Landewy Velfrey, Pems., widow.[2] B. by said Benjamin Philipps; witness: Dan. Williams.

Mar. 19. David William, yeoman, and Mary Rees, spinster, both of the parish of Llanllawddog, Carms.[2] B. by said David William and Henry Rees of the parish of Llandissil, Carms., farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Apr. 30. William Harry of the parish of Talley, Carms., yeoman, and Margaret Morgan of the parish of Landilofawr, Carms., spinster.[2] B. by said William Harry and Samuel Evans of the said parish of Talley, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Apr. 30. Harry William of the parish of Brechva, Carms., yeoman, and Jane David of the parish of Lanegwad, Carms., spinster.[2] B. by said Harry William and John Davies of the said parish of Llanegwad; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

May 11. Morris Richard of the parish of Kennarth, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Griffith of the parish of Llandydoch, Cards. [*sic*], spinster.[1] B. by said Morris Richard and James Richard of the same parish, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

May 14. Evan Brown, yeoman, and Jane Harry, spinster, both of the parish of Laugharne, Carms.[1] B. by said Evan Brown and David Harry of the said parish of Laugharne, yeoman; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

May 16. William Langdon of the parish of Langeler, Carms., gent., and Margaret Rogers of the parish of Ystrad, Cards., spinster[1] B by said William Langdon; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

May 17. Evan Daniel of the parish of Lanybyther, Carms., yeoman, and Sarah David of the parish of Llanlloony, Carms., widow.[1] B. by said Evan Daniel; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

May 21. David John of the parish of Mydrim, Carms., yeoman, and Jane Price of the parish of Lanfihangel Abercowin, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said David John; witness: Dan. Williams.

May 25. Evan Davies, gent., and Mary Philipps, widow, both of the parish of Lanelly, Carms.[1] B. by said Evan Davies; witness: Dan. Williams.

May 31. Evan Evans of the parish of Lanfihangel Rhos y Corn, Carms., yeoman, and Diana Thomas of the parish of Llanllawthog, Carms., widow.[1]

May 31. James Rees of the parish of Monington, Pems., yeoman, and Mary James of Moylgrove, Pems., spinster.[1] B. by said James Rees and Samuel Deykes of Carmarthen, sadler; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jun. 1. John Evan of the parish of Lansadurn, Carms., yeoman, and Jane John of the parish of Talley, Carms., widow.[1]

Jun. 3. Thomas Edwards, gent., and Margaret Jones, spinster, both of the parish of Landilovawr, Carms.[1] B. by said Thomas Edwards and David Lake of the parish of Llangunnor, Carms., gent.; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jun. 3. Samuel Thomas of the parish of Llanlloony, Carms., yeoman, and Anne Thomas of the parish of Pencarreg, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Samuel Thomas and Evan Joshua of the said parish of Llanlloony, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

Jun. 4. Edward Jones Bowen of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms., gent., and Mary Bowen of the parish of Cynwilgaio, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Edward Jones Bowen and Thomas Williams of Carmarthen, gent.; witness: Charles Morgan.

Jun. 7. David Thomas of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, yeoman, and Mary James of the parish of Cynwil Elvet, Carms., widow.[1]

Jun. 25. Harry David of the parish of Lanwrda, Carms., yeoman, and Margaret Nicholas of the parish of Cynwilgaio, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Harry David and William Thomas of the said parish of Conwilgaio, cordwainer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jun. 30. David Hugh of the parish of Llanfihangel Geneurglyn, Cards., yeoman, and Elizabeth Daniel of the parish of Llangynfelin, Cards., spinster.[2]

Jun. 30. Thomas John of the parish of Bettws Bledrws, Cards., yeoman, and Mary Morgan of the parish of Ystrad, Cards., widow.[2]

Jul. 1. Josiah William of the parish of Llanwinio, Carms., yeoman, and Esther Lloyd of the parish of Llanboidy, spinster.[1] B. by said Josiah William; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jul. 4. John Prosser, gent., and Margaret Hughes, spinster, both of the parish of Kidwelly, Carms.[1] B. by said John Prosser; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jul. 11. Evan Jones of the parish of Lanegwad, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Thomas of the parish of Landewy Brevy, Cards., spinster.[1] B. by said Evans Jones; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jul. 11. Michael Maligere, yeoman, and Susannah Michael, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1] B. by said Michael Maligere and Anthony Michael of Carmarthen, fisherman; witness: N. Morgan.

Jul. 23. David Morgan of the parish of Lanwnnen, Cards., gent., and Jane Morgan of the parish of Lampiter pont Stephen, Cards., spinster.[1] B. by said David Morgan and Thomas Jones of Carmarthen, victualler; witness: Daniel Williams.

Jul. 26. John Laugharne of Laugharne, Carms., gent., and Charlott Elliot of the same place, spinster. B. by said John Laugharne; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by Isaac Williams, Sur'.

Jul. 30. Rees Williams of the parish of Mydrim, Carms., gent., and Mary Philipps of the parish of Lanfallteg, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Rees Williams; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Jul. 30. William Williams, gent., and Catharine Morris, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1] B. by said William Williams and James Athoe of the said parish of St. Peter, gent.; witness: Charles Morgan.

Aug. 5. William Lewis of the parish of Lanvernach, Pems., gent., and Elisabeth Bowen of the parish of Langlwydwen, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said William Lewis; witness: Dan. Williams.

Aug. 9. John Lewis, yeoman, and Mary Evan, spinster, both of the parish of Trelech ar Bettws, Carms.[1] B. by said John Lewis and David Evan of the same parish, yeoman; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Aug. 11. William Hopkin of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, yeoman, and Elisabeth Rees of the parish of Langunnor, Carms., widow.[1] B. by said William Hopkin and Thomas Jones of the said parish of St. Peter, victualler; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Aug. 13. Thomas Harries of the parish of Newport, Pems., yeoman, and Mary Williams of the parish of Lanelly, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Harries and John Williams of the parish of Llanelly, shoemaker; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Aug. 15. Evan Joseph, yeoman, and Rachel Evan, widow, both of the parish of Landyssil, Cards.[1] B. by said Evan Joseph and John Lewis, junior, of Carmarthen; witness: Thomas Williams.

Aug. 16. Thomas Nicholas of the parish of Llewel, co. Brecon, yeoman, and Mary Thomas of the parish of Landilo-vane, co. Brecon, spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Nicholas and William Williams of the said parish of Llewel, yeoman; witness: N. Morgan, deputy registrar and notary public.

Aug. 23. John Jones of the parish of Langadock, Carms., yeoman, and Jane Nicholas of the parish of Landdoysant, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Jones; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

Sep. 3. Thomas Nicholas of the parish of Lanfernach, Pems., yeoman, and Jennet Thomas of the parish of Trelech ar Bettws, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Nicholas and Thomas Thomas of the said parish of Trelech ar Bettws, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 6. Thomas Owen of the parish of Langolman, Pems., yeoman, and Dorothy Twyny of the parish of Lankeven, Pems., widow.[1]

Sep. 7. David Richard of the parish of Kellan, Cards., yeoman, and Rachel Rees of the parish of Bettws Bledrws, Cards., spinster.[1]

Oct. 1. Walter Arnold, yeoman, and Anne Philipps, spinster, both of the parish of Lanelly, Carms.[1] B. by said Walter Arnold and John Morgan of the said parish of Llanelly, weaver; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 5. George Howell of the parish of St. Clears, Carms., victualler, and Mary David of the parish of Llanvihangel Abercowin, Carms., widow.[1]

Oct. 5. Daniel Lewis of the parish of Llandissyl, Cards., yeoman, and Margaret Jenkins of the parish of Llanhanel Yeroth, Carms., widow.[2]

Oct. 7. Thomas Bowen, gent., and Elinor Davies, spinster, both of the parish of Lanegwad, Carms.[1] B. by said Thomas Bowen and Owen Morris of Carmarthen, gent.; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 10. John Thomas, yeoman, and Mary William, spinster, both of the parish of Lansadurn, Carms.[1] B. by said John Thomas; Witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 15. John David, yeoman, and Jane Bowen, spinster, both of the parish of Landyssil, Cards.[1] B. by said John David.

Oct. 22. Evan Thomas of the parish of Lansawel, Carms., yeoman, and Sarah David of the parish of Lanfynidd, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Evan Thomas; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 26. John Davies, gent., and Lettice Davies, spinster, both of the parish of Llanwenog, Cards.[1] B. by said John Davies and Thomas Gower of the said parish of Llanwenog, gent.; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur.'
[2] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.

Oct. 29. David Hugh of the parish of Lanelly, Carms., yeoman, and Anne Saunders of the parish of Lanon, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said David Hugh ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Nov. 1. William Philipps, yeoman, and Letitia Rees, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1] B. by said William Philipps ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Nov. 3. William Rees, yeoman, and Mary Lodowick, spinster, both of the parish of Lanegwad, Carms.[1] B. by said William Rees and John Jones of the said parish of Llanegwad, gent. ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Nov. 4. Isaac Bailey of the parish of Margam, Glam., gent., and Susannah Teague of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, spinster.[1] B. by said Isaac Bailey.

Nov. 4. Richard Jones of the parish of Lampiter Velfrey, Pems., gent., and Martha Griffith of the parish of Landewy Velfrey, Pems., spinster.[1] B. by said Richard Jones ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Nov. 5. William Thomas of the parish of Lanfihangel Aberbythick, Carms., yeoman, and Elisabeth John of the parish of Lanarthney, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said William Thomas.

Nov. 9. Thomas Griffith of the parish of St. Ismael, Carms., yeoman, and Frances Griffiths of the parish of Langendeirn, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Griffiths and John Edward of the said parish of St. Ismaels.

Nov. 10. Henry Charles, yeoman, and Margaret Rees, spinster, both of the parish of Landyssil, Cards.[1] B. by said Henry Charles ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Nov. 10. Benjamin Morris of the parish of Lansadurnen, Carms., yeoman, and Jane Hancock of the parish of Lampiter Velfrey, Pems., spinster.[1] B. by said Benjamin Morris ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Nov. 11. Isaac Lewis of the parish of St. Issel, Pems., gent., and Mary Davies of the parish of Bigelly, Pems., spinster.[1] B. by said Isaac Lewis and Isaac Thomas of the said parish of Begelly, gent. ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Nov. 14. John Evans of the parish of Abernant, Carms., gent., and Mary Williams of the parish of Langunnog, Carms., widow.[1]

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

Nov. 14. Harry Jabeth, yeoman, and Alice Lewis, spinster, both of the parish of Languke, Glam.[1] B. by said Harry Jabeth; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 14. Thomas Michael, yeoman, and Elisabeth William, widow, both of the parish of Lanarthney, Carms.[1]

Nov. 14. Thomas Rees, yeoman, and Elisabeth Harries, spinster, both of the parish of Lanegwad, Carms.[1] B. by said Thomas Rees; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 28. Robert Jones of the parish of Kidwelly, Carms., gent., and Elisabeth Harries of the parish of Lanegwad, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Robert Jones and Edward Gower of the parish of St. Ismael, Carms., gent.

Dec. 3. Morgan David of the parish of Lanfynidd, Carms., yeoman, and Jemima Rees of the parish of Talley, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Morgan David; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 5. Samuel Williams, yeoman, and Mary Evan, spinster, both of the parish of Lanybydder, Carms.[1] B. by said Samuel Williams and Howell Davies of Carmarthen, cordwainer.

Dec. 10. Benjamin Davies of the parish of Kilgerran, Pems., yeoman, and Margaret Williams of the parish of Lansawel, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Benjamin Davies.

Dec. 12. David Roberts, gent., and Mary Thomas, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1] B. by said David Roberts; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 17. John Griffith, yeoman, and Sarah Evan, spinster, both of the parish of Lanfihangel Yeroth, Carms.[1] B. by said John Griffith and John Evan of the said parish of Llanfihangel Yeroth, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 22. Samuel Morgan of the parish of Conwilgaio, Carms., yeoman, and Margaret Harry of the parish of Talley, Carms., widow.[1]

Dec. 26. John Harry of the parish of Llanegwad, Carms., shopkeeper, and Sarah Thomas of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, spinster.[1]

Dec. 28. Rees Griffiths of the parish of Talley, Carms., yeoman, and Catharine Thomas of the parish of Landevyson, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Rees Griffiths; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur.'

Dec. 30. William Rees of the parish of Lanelly, Carms., yeoman, and Anne Jones of the parish of Langennych, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said William Rees and Rees William of the said parish of Llangennech, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

1786.

Jan. 3. David Lewis of the parish of Landewy Velfrey, Pems., gent., and Elisabeth Lewis of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, spinster.[1] To be married at Llanllwch by ye consent of the vicar of Carmarthen.

Jan. 4. John Benjamin of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms., yeoman, and Mary John of the parish of Cynwill, Carms., widow.[2] It is endorsed '1786.'

Jan. 5. John Edward of the parish of Langynnidd, co. Brecon, yeoman, and Elisabeth Woolcock of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, spinster.[1]

Jan. 9. Henry Thomas of the parish of Landilovawr, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Nicholas of the parish of Talley, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Henry Thomas and William Thomas of the said parish of Talley; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Jan. 11. William David of the parish of Penbrey, Carms., yeoman, and Maria Davies of the parish of St. Ismael, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said William David; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jan. 11. David Jones of the parish of Trefthin, co. Mon., gent., and Hannah Jones of the parish of Troedyroir, Cards., widow.[1]

Jan. 20. Edward Davies, farmer, and Anne Thomas, spinster, both of the parish of Talley, Carms.[2] B. by said Edward Davies.

Jan. 21. David Williams, yeoman, and Elinor Jones, spinster, both of the parish of Llanlloony, Carms.[1] B. by said David Williams and John Jones of the said parish of Llanlloony, yeoman; witness: Dan. Williams.

Feb. 4. John Howell, yeoman, and Margaret Philip, spinster, both of the parish of Trelech ar Bettws, Carms.[1] B. by said John Howell and David Philip of the same parish, yeoman; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Feb. 6. Thomas Mansel of the parish of St. Mary, Pembroke, gent., and Margaret Poyer of the parish of Newton, Pems., widow.[1]

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.

Feb. 10. Evan Jones, yeoman, and Anne Morgan, spinster, both of the parish of Kellan, Cards.[1] B. by said Evan Jones and John Francis of the parish of Lanegwad, Carms. ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Feb. 11. John Edward of the parish of Lanwrda, Carms., yeoman, and Jane Lewis of the parish of Langadock, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Edward.

Feb. 11. William Evans, clerk, and Jennet Rees, widow, both of the parish of Landeveylog, Carms.[1]

Feb. 25. Daniel Fisher of the parish of Lanfynidd, Carms., yeoman, and Anne David of the parish of Landilofawr, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Daniel Fisher ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Mar. 2. Thomas Davies, yeoman, and Mary Stonehewer, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1] B. by said Thomas Davies and Hugh Stonehewer of Carmarthen, victualler ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Mar. 4. John Thomas, yeoman, and Hesther John, spinster, both of the parish of Trelech ar Bettws, Carms.[1] B. by said John Thomas ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Mar. 20. John Thomas, yeoman, and Joan Williams, widow, both of the parish of Landilofawr, Carms.[1]

Mar. 20. Isaac Williams, yeoman, and Jemima Thomas, spinster, both of the parish of Kilycomb, Carms.[1] B. by said Isaac Williams and Thomas Owens ; witness : Thomas Williams.

Mar. 24. Griffith Lewis of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, yeoman, and Margaret Dyer of the parish of Llanllawthog, Carms., widow.[2]

Mar. 24. John Thomas of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, yeoman, and Mary Fisher of the parish of Lanfihangel Aberbythich, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Thomas ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Apr. 1. Gabriel Rees of the parish of Llangolman, Pems., yeoman, and Sarah Thomas of the parish of Llanwinio, Carms., widow.[2]

Apr. 11. David Davies of the parish of Mothvey, Carms., and Sarah Williams of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, spinster.[2]

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.

Apr. 15. Thomas Lewis of the parish of Lanegwad, Carms., yeoman, and Priscilla Jones of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Lewis; witness: Dan. Williams.

Apr. 22. Rev. James Rowlandes of the parish of Llandewy Brevy, Cards., clerk, and Winifred Lloyd of the parish of Llanfair Clydogau, Cards., spinster.[2] B. by said James Rowlandes and William Davies of Carmarthen, victualler; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Apr. 24. David Jones, widower, and Margaret Morgan, spinster, both of the parish of Llangathen, Carms.[2] B. by said David Jones and David Morgan of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms., farmer; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

May 5. Benjamin Jones of the parish of Penbryn, Cards., yeoman, and Anne Davis of the parish of Aberporth, Cards., spinster.[2]

May 5. James Jones, yeoman, and Sarah Davis, spinster, both of the parish of Kidwelly, Carms.[2]

May 9. William Daniel of the parish of Llanegwad, Carms., yeoman, and Jane Griffiths of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms., spinster.[2]

May 13. Griffith Clement of the parish of Llannon, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Hugh of the parish of Llantharog, Carms., spinster.[2] B. by said Griffith Clement; witness: Dan. Williams.

May 13. Thomas Francis of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, yeoman, and Mary Lewis of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms., widow.[2]

May 18. William Rees, farmer, and Margaret David, spinster, both of the parish of Lansadurn, Carms.[2] B. by said William Rees; witness: Dan. Williams.

May 20. John Jack of the parish of Llanarchiron, Cards., yeoman, and Margaret Morris of Carmarthen, spinster.[2] B. by said John Jack; witness: Dan. Williams.

May 23. David Evans of the parish of Llanstephan, Carms., mariner, and Anne Davy of the parish of Carmarthen, spinster.[2] B. by said David Evans and William Beynon of Carmarthen, yeoman; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.

May 27. Thomas Richards of the parish of Lanwinio, Carms., gent., and Mary Davies of the parish of Henllan Amgoed, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Richards and John Richards of the parish of Trelech ar Bettws, Carms., gent.

May 31. David Bowen, yeoman, and Mary David, widow, both of the parish of Landilovawr, Carms.[1]

May 31. John Lewis, yeoman, and Sarah John, widow, both of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms.[1]

Jun. 3. Thomas Morgan, farmer, and Rachel William, spinster, both of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms.[1]

Jun. 14. Joseph Jones of the parish of Lanelly, Carms., gent., and Mary Long of the parish of Langennych, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Joseph Jones.

Jun. 17. Samuel John, yeoman, and Mary Owen, spinster, both of the parish of Landowror, Carms.[1] B. by said Samuel John and Griffith Howell of the said parish of Landowror, farmer.

Jun. 20. Thomas Morgan, yeoman, and Mary Price, widow, both of the parish of Landebye, Carms.[1]

Jun. 24. Josuah Jenkin of the parish of Mydrim, Carms., yeoman, and Elisabeth Morgan of the parish of Lanboidy, Carms., spinster.[1]

Jun. 24. Thomas Thomas, yeoman, and Mary Philip, spinster, both of the parish of Lanelly, Carms.[1] B. by said Thomas Thomas.

Jul. 5. Thomas Griffiths of the parish of Kellan, Cards., gent., and Hannah Davies of the parish of Llanfair Cledoge, Cards., spinster.[2]

Jul. 5. Benjamin Jenkins, yeoman and Margaret Evans, spinster, both of the parish of Llanfair Cledoge, Cards.[2]

Jul. 12. Evan John of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms., widower, and Elizabeth Philipps of the parish of Llandeveilog, Carms., spinster.[2] B. by said Evan John; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jul. 13. William Fountain of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, farmer, and Mary Jenkins of the parish of Newchurch, widow.[2]

Jul. 14. David Hughes, clerk, and Elinor Griffiths, spinster, both of the parish of Llanarth, Cards.[2] B. by said David Hughes; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.

Jul. 15. David Stephens and Jane Griffith, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1]

Jul. 23. David Morgan of the parish of Llanwnnen, Cards, gent., and Jane Morgan of the parish of Lampiter pont Stephen, Cards.[2]

Aug. 12. John David of the parish of Llangevelach, Glam., yeoman, and Elizabeth Williams of the parish of Llandilo Talybont, Glam., spinster. B. by said John David; witness: Dan. Williams.

Aug. 12. John Lewis of the parish of Llangevelach, Glam., gent., and Lucy Jerviss of the parish of Killybebill, Glam., spinster.[1] B. by said John Lewis; witness: Dan. Williams.

Aug. 22. Isaac Philips, mariner, and Mary White, widow, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1]

Sep. 2. Evan Williams of the parish of Llanfynydd, Carms., yeoman, and Margaret Davies of the parish of Llandilo, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Evan Williams; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 4. Joseph Jenkins of the parish of Skenferth, co. Mon., carpenter, and Anna Watkins of the parish of Martletwy, Pems., spinster.[1] B. by said Joseph Jenkins.

Sep. 9. John Jones of the parish of Llanllony, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Davies of the parish of Llanfynnydd, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Jones.

Sep. 12. Rees Morgan, yeoman, and Anne James, widow, both of the parish of Llansawel, Carms.[1]

Sep. 26. Anthony Moses, yeoman, and Hannah John, spinster, both of the parish of Lanegwad, Carms.[2] B. by said Anthony Moses and William Lewis of the said parish of Llanegwad, mason; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 30. David Jones of the parish of Llanlwny, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Llewellyn of the parish of Llanvehangel-eroth, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said David Jones.

Oct. 2. John Harris of the parish of Bettus, Carms., yeoman, and Anne Manwairing of the parish of Llandibye, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Harris; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 3. John Lewis, gent., and Bridget Brigstock, spinster, both of the parish of Lampiter Velfrey, Pems.[1] B. by said John Lewis; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

Oct. 5. Lewis Thomas of the parish of Caio, Carms., yeoman, and Sarah Roderick of the parish of Llampeter pont Stephen, Cards., spinster.[1] B. by said Lewis Thomas; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 11. John Protheroe of the parish of Egermont, Carms., esq., and Lucia Cordelia Skyrme of the parish of Llawhadon, Pems., spinster.

Oct. 14. Thomas Morris of the parish of Llanfehangel Penbedew, Pems., gent., and Anna Howell of the parish of Llanboidy, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Morris and David Thomas of Carmarthen, mercer; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Oct. 14. Hugh Stonehewer of Carmarthen, gent., and Mary Brooks of the parish of Narberth, Pems., spinster.[1] B. by said Hugh Stonehewer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 18. William Rees, yeoman, and Jane Davies, spinster, both of the parish of Kellan, Cards.[1] B. by said William Rees; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 26. Evan Williams of the parish of Llanguby, Cards., clerk, and Mary Davies of the parish of Llanfair Clodogau, Cards., spinster.[1] B. by said Evan Williams; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 28. Griffith Jones of the parish of Llanddarog, Carms., clerk, and Sarah Griffith of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms., widow.[1]

Oct. 31. Griffith Jones, yeoman, and Elizabeth Thomas, spinster, both of the parish of Kellan, Cards.[1] B. by said Griffith Jones; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 31. William Williams, yeoman, and Elizabeth Rogers, spinster, both of the parish of Llangaddock, Carms.[1] B. by said William Williams; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 6. William Gwynne of the parish of Moelgrove, Pems., gent., and Elisabeth Phillips of the parish of St. Dogmels, Pems., spinster.[1] At Moelgrove.

Nov. 7. John Anney, gent., and Jane Rice, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[3] B. by said John Anney; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 9. Samuel Joseph of the parish of Llandissil, Cards., farmer, and Jane Evan of the parish of Llangeler, Carms., spinster.[1]

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.
[3] Fiat issued by John Evans, Sur'.

Nov. 9. William Williams of the parish of Conwil Caio, Carms., clerk, and Eleanor Williams of the parish of Llandefysant, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said William Williams; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 14. John Davies of the parish of Llaugharne, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Bowen of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, spinster.[1] B. by said John Davies; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 14. Benjamin Griffith of the parish of Mannardivy, Pems., gent., and Mary Davies of the parish of Llanwinio, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Benjamin Griffiths; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 17. Samuel Jones of the parish of Kidwelly, Carms., mariner, and Margaret Williams of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, spinster.[1] B. by said Samuel Jones and Herbert Lloyd of Carmarthen; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Nov. 18. Evan Jenkin of the parish of Lanbadarn Odyn, Cards., yeoman, and Elisabeth Davies of the parish of Caron, Cards., spinster.[2] B. by said Evan Jenkins and John Jones of the parish of Gunnws, Cards., yeoman; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 28. Thomas Lewis of the parish of Llanhamull, co. Brecon, farmer, and Elizabeth Thomas of the parish of Llanfihangel Abercowin, Carms., widow.[1]

Dec. 2. David Jones, farmer, and Jane Davies, spinster, both of the parish of Llangenach, Carms.[1] B. by said David Jones. Signed 'David Johnes.'

Dec. 12. Edward Hughes of the parish of St. Mary, Tenby, clerk, and Sarah Rees of the parish of Llanfihangel Yeroth, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Edward Hughes; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 14. Moses Closs, yeoman, and Sarah Palmer, spinster, both of the parish of Llaugharne, Carms.[1] B. by said Moses Closs; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 16. Henry Simon, yeoman, and Rebecca Lewis, widow, both of the parish of Llangenech, Carms.[1]

Dec. 20. Thomas Llewellyn, yeoman, and Margaret Jones, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1] B. by said Thomas Llewellyn; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

Dec. 27. John William Lewis of the parish of Llanfynydd, Carms., farmer, and Elizabeth David of the parish of Talley, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John William Lewis and Harry Phillip of the said parish of Llanfynydd, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 29. David Watkin of the parish of Llandissiliogogo, Cards., gent., and Jane Thomas of the parish of Llanarth, Cards., spinster.[2] B. by said David Watkins and David Thomas of the said parish of Llandissiliogogo, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

1787.

Jan. 10. Walter Miller of the parish of St. Bottols in the city of London, gent., and Martha Thomas of the parish of Llangaddock, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Walter Miller; witness: Dan. Williams. The fiat is dated 1786, but the bond is dated 1787.

Jan. 16. William Lewis of the parish of Llangaddock, Carms., farmer, and Sarah Jones of the parish of Llandilovawr, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said William Lewis; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Jan. 18. Edward Tyer of the parish of Swansea, Glam., gent., and Jane Rees of the parish of Landebye, Carms., spinster.[2] B. by said Edward Tyer; witness: Thomas Williams.

Jan. 23. David Morries, gent., and Margaret Philipps, widow, both of the parish of Llangunnor, Carms.[1]

Jan. 24. John Samuel, yeoman, and Mary Evan, spinster, both of the parish of Llandysil, Cards.[1] B. by said John Samuel.

Jan. 25. Henry Phillips, gent., and Mary Lewis, spinster, both of the parish of St. Mary, Pembroke.[1] B. by said Henry Phillips; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Jan. 29. Thomas Vaughan of the parish of Llangendeirne, Carms., farmer, and Jane Davies of the parish of Llandevilog, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Vaughan; witness: Dan. Williams.

Feb. 12. Evan Job, yeoman, and Margaret Jones, spinster, both of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms.[1]

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by John Evans, Sur'.

Feb. 14. John Owen, farmer, and Jane Jenkins, spinster, both of the parish of Llandibie, Carms.[1] B. by said John Owen and Richard Thomas of the same parish, mason: witness: Dan. Williams.

Mar. 3. John Evans of the parish of Llanbydder, Carms., carpenter, and Frances John of the parish of Ystrad, Cards., spinster.[1] B. by said John Evans and James Jones of the said parish of Llanybyther, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Mar. 5. David Rees, farmer, and Anne Evans, widow, both of the parish of Pencarreg, Carms.[1]

Mar. 7. John Dunn of Carmarthen, yeoman, and Mary Thomas of the parish of Llandilofawr, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Dunn.

Mar. 12. David John of the parish of Llangunnog, Carms., shoemaker, and Mary Jenkins of the parish of Llanstephan, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said David John; witnesses: Thomas Williams; Dan. Williams.

Mar. 22. William Lewis, farmer, and Mary Williams, spinster, both of the parish of Llanfynidd, Carms.[1] B. by said William Lewis and Lewis Lewis of the said parish of Llanfynidd, shoemaker; witness: Dan. Williams.

Mar. 24. David James of the parish of Llangunnor, Carms., farmer, and Margaret Rees of the parish of Llanelly, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said David James and William Bowen of the said parish of Llanelly, gent.; witness: Dan. Williams.

Apr. 6. Henry Thomas, farmer, and Mary Williams, spinster, both of the parish of Llanfynidd, Carms.[1] B. by said Henry Thomas; witness: Dan. Williams.

Apr. 7. Rees Morgan of the parish of Llangubby, Cards., gent., and Jane Davies of the parish of Kellan, Cards., spinster.[1] B. by said Rees Morgan and Evan Daniel of the parish of Llandewey Brevy, Cards., carpenter; witness: Dan. Williams.

Apr. 27. William Williams, gent., and Mary Charles, spinster, both of Carmarthen.[1] B. by said William Williams; witness: Dan. Williams.

May 10. Thomas Davies, farmer, and Anne Charles, spinster, both of the parish of Llangathen, Carms.[1] B. by said Thomas Davies; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.

May 18. Francis Jones, gent., and Rose Jenkins, spinster, both of the parish of Laugharne, Carms.[1] B. by said Francis Jones; witness: Dan. Williams.

May 26. David Howell, farmer, and Jane Thomas, spinster, both of the parish of Llannelly, Carms.[1] B. by said David Howell; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jun. 4. Thomas Rees of the parish of Landilovawr, Carms., yeoman, and Elinor Williams of the parish of Landeveyson, Carms., spinster.[2] B. by said Thomas Rees; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jun. 9. Daniel Edward, yeoman, and Mary Howell, spinster, both of the parish of Landeveylog, Carms.[2] B. by said Daniel Edwards; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jun. 13. Rees Evan, weaver, and Hester Lewis, spinster, both of the parish of Llanboidy, Carms.[2] B. by said Rees Evan; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jun. 23. David Evan, farmer, and Mary Williams, spinster, both of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms.[1] B. by said David Evan; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jul. 7. Thomas Scourfield of the parish of Llanboidy, Carms., farmer, and Elizabeth Sinclair of the parish of Llangan, spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Scourfield and Philip Scourfield of the parish of Llanginning, Carms., farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jul. 13. John Whittle of the parish of Narberth, Pems., linen-draper, and Martha Webb of the parish of Mannorbeer, Pems., spinster.[1] B. by said John Whittle and James Thomas of the parish of Lampiter Velfrey, Pems., gent.; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jul. 21. Henry Price, yeoman, and Jane Owens, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1] B. by said Henry Price; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jul. 28. John Jenkins of the parish of Llangevelach, Glam., farmer, and Alice Thomas of the parish of Llansamlet, Glam., spinster.[1] B. by said John Jenkins and Leyson Loughor of the said parish of Llangevelach, yeoman; witness: Dan. Williams.

Aug. 2. William John of the parish of Llangathen, Carms., farmer, and Elizabeth Williams of the parish of Llanegwad, Carms., widow.[1]

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

Aug. 8. James Reynolds of the parish of Langrannog, Cards., gent., and Anne Davies of the parish of Penbryn, Cards., spinster.[1] B. by said James Reynolds and Edward Jones Bowen of Rhywdowill, Carms., gent.; witness: Dan. Williams.

Aug. 15. William Howells of the parish of Llampiter Velfrey, Pems., farmer, and Mary Ormond of the parish of Llawhaden, Pems., spinster.[1] B. by said William Howells; witness: Dan. Williams.

Aug. 18. Thomas Freeman of the parish of Llannon, Carms., gent., and Mary Rees of the parish of Llannelly, Carms., spinster.[2] B. by said Thomas Freeman; witness: Daniel Lewys.

Aug. 18. John Owen, farmer, and Sarah Watt, spinster, both of the parish of Laugharne, Carms.[2] B. by said John Owen; witness: Dan. Williams.

Aug. 18. John Williams of the parish of Llandevilog, Carms., gent., and Sarah Lewis of the parish of Llanvareth, co. Radnor, spinster.[2] B. by said John Williams.

Aug. 23. Walter Horton, gent., and Elizabeth Rogers, spinster, both of Carmarthen.[2] B. by said Walter Horton and Walter Williams; witness: W. H. Barker.

Aug. 27. Thomas Evan of the parish of Pencarreg, Carms., farmer, and Elizabeth Jones of the parish of Ystrad, Cards., widow.[2]

Sep. 3. George Wybourn Thomas of the parish of Llandilofawr, Carms., gent., and Rose Shewen of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, spinster.[2] B. by said George Wybourn Thomas; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 8. Henry Evans of the parish of Mydrim, Carms., gent., and Elisabeth Howell of the parish of Laugharne, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Henry Evans.

Sep. 10. James Howells of the parish of Llanfihangel Abercowin, Carms., gent., and Anne Howells of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, spinster.[2] B. by said James Howells and Theophilus Howells of the said parish of St. Peter, gent.; witness: W. H. Barker.

Sep. 15. John Brown, gent., and Ann Hoskins, spinster, an infant, both of Kidwelly, Carms.[1] With consent of her father, John Hoskins, esq. B. by said John Brown; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur.'

Sep. 19. Thomas Lewis of the parish of Llampeter Velfrey, Pems., yeoman, and Mary Thomas of the parish of Ciffig, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Lewis.

Sep. 20. Howell Price of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, gent., and Catharine Aylmer of the parish of Laugharne, Carms., widow of Henry late Baron Aylmer of Balrath, Ireland.[1] B. by said Howell Price and Walter Williams of the said parish of St. Peter, gent.; witness: W. H. Barker.

Sep. 22. Thomas David of the parish of Llangludwen, Carms., farmer, and Sarah Lewis of the parish of Treleach ar Bettus, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas David and John Griffith of the parish of Llanwinio, Carms., farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 22. Daniel Evans of the parish of Llanegwad, Carms., farmer, and Sarah Thomas of the parish of Merthyr, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Daniel Evans; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 29. John Christmas of the parish of Penboyr, Carms., farmer, and Rachel Evan of the parish of Llanfair, Cards., spinster.[1]

Oct. 3. Thomas Humphreys, cabinet maker, and Mary Wear, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1] B. by said Thomas Humphreys; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 3. Methusalem Williams of the parish of Llanvihangel Yeroth, Carms., clerk, and Anne Morris of the parish of Llangeller, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Methusalem Williams; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 13. Richard Jenkin, farmer, and Catharine Lewis, spinster, both of the parish of Llangendeirne, Carms.[1]

Oct. 17. William Roberts of the parish of Llantrissant, Glam., yeoman, and Mary Evan of the parish of Llansadurn, Carms., widow.[1]

Oct. 22. John Jones, infant, and Anne Richards, widow, both of the parish of Llandilo, Carms.[1] With consent of his father.

Oct. 22. John Lewis, farmer, and Sarah Adams, spinster, both of the parish of Killymaenllwyd, Carms. B. by said John Lewis and Benjamin Edward of the same parish, yeoman; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 29. Daniel Williams, yeoman, and Sarah Bowen, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[2]

Oct. 30. Thomas Low, yeoman, and Mary Davies, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1]

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

Nov. 12. James Morgan, farmer, and Catharine Davies, spinster, both of the parish of Pencarreg, Carms.[1] B. by said James Morgan and Thomas David of the same parish, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 14. Evan Jones, gent., and Anne Thomas, spinster, both of the parish of Llandeveylog, Carms. B. by said Evan Jones; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 17. Stephen Davies of the parish of Laugharne, Carms., farmer, and Elizabeth Howell of the parish of Llandowror, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Stephen Davies and Griffith Howell of the said parish of Llandowror, farmer; witness: Thomas Williams.

Nov. 17. Benjamin Thomas, farmer, and Margaret Clarke, widow, both of the parish of Llannon, Carms.[1] B. by said Benjamin Thomas and William John of the said parish of Llanon; witness: Thomas Williams.

Nov. 19. David Davies, gent., and Posthuma Powell, spinster, both of the parish of Newchurch, Carms.[2] B. by said David Davies and Griffith Evans of the parish of Llandowror, Carms., clerk; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 21. David Morgan of the parish of Llandilofawr, Carms., farmer, and Anne Williams of the parish of Taley, Carms., spinster.[1]

Nov. 22. David Griffith, clerk, and Anne Bowen, spinster, both of the parish of Nevern, Pems. B. by said David Griffith and George Bowen of Llwyngwair in the said parish of Nevern, esq.; witness: James Griffiths of Nevern, merchant.

Nov. 24. Jonathan Harry, yeoman, and Anne Morgan, spinster, both of the parish of Llandebie, Carms.[1] B. by said Jonathan Harry; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 24. John Philip of the parish of Llandissilio, Carms., farmer, and Hannah Philips of the parish of Henllan Amgoed, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Philip and Evan Griffith of Glanrhyd, Pems., esq.; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Dec. 4. William Hancock of the parish of Llanwinio, Carms., gent., and Alice Bevan of the parish of Llandowror, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said William Hancock; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 6. John Lewis, smith, and Mary John, spinster, both of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms.[1] B. by said John Lewis; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

Dec. 8. Howell Jones of the parish of Cwnwil Elvell, Carms., gent., and Mary Philip of the parish of Abernant, Carms., spinster, an infant.[1] With consent of her brother. B. by said Howell Jones and John Phillips of the said parish of Abernant, gent.

Dec. 17. Thomas Williams of the parish of Llanboidy, Carms., yeoman, and Elizabeth Rees of the parish of Llandewi Velfrey, Pems., widow.[1]

Dec. 19. Morgan Thomas of the parish of Llandevilog, Carms., farmer, and Elizabeth Richard of the parish of Llanddarog, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Morgan Thomas; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 22. David Lewis of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms., farmer, and Sarah Davies of the parish of Llandilo Talibont, Glam., widow.[1]

Dec. 22. John Thomas of the parish of Llandyssil, Cards., farmer, and Elizabeth Simon of the parish of Llanybydder, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Thomas and David John of the parish of Llanwenog, Cards., farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

1788.

Jan. 1. David Thomas, farmer, and Elizabeth Jones, spinster, both of the parish of Treleach ar Bettus, Carms. B. by said David Thomas and Thomas James of the same parish, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jan. 5. John Llewellin of the parish of Welsh St. Donats, Glam., gent., and Mary Anne Lewis of the parish of Llanarchairon, Cards., spinster.[1]

Jan. 9. David Lewis of the parish of Llandilofawr, Carms., farmer, and Margaret Williams of the parish of Talley, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said David Lewis; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jan. 23. William Jones, carpenter, and Margaret Weston, spinster, both of the parish of Llangendeirne, Carms.[1] B. by said William Jones; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jan. 28. Thomas Rees of the parish of Llanboidy, Carms., farmer, and Elizabeth Jenkins of the parish of Llanlowddog, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Thomas Rees and John Edward of the parish of St. Clears, Carms.; witness: Chas. Morgan.

Jan. 30. Maurice Browne, clerk, and Mary Tyson, widow, both of the parish of Laugharne, Carms.[1]

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.

Feb. 14. Evan Williams, yeoman, and Maria Edwards, widow, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1]

Feb. 15. Thomas David, labourer, and Mary David, widow, both of the parish of Llandyssil, Cards.[1]

Feb. 23. David Griffith of the parish of Llandilofawr, Carms., farmer, and Lettice Lewis of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said David Griffith.

Mar. 1. Richard Lloyd, gent., and Elizabeth Lewis, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1]

Mar. 1. Edward Rees, gent., and Mary Wales, spinster, both of the parish of Pembree, Carms.[1] B. by said Edward Rees; witness: Thomas Williams.

Mar. 5. David Harry of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, farmer, and Margaret Evans of the parish of Llandeveylog, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said David Harry and William John of the said parish of St. Peter, gent.; witness: Dan. Williams.

Mar. 6. John Manwaring of the parish of Llandebie, Carms., farmer, and Anne Jones of the parish of Llanedy, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Manwaring; witness: Dan. Williams.

Mar. 8. David Rogers of the parish of Henllan Amgoed, Carms., farmer, and Anne Williams of the parish of Llanwinio, Carms., widow.[1]

Mar. 14. Owen Davies, gent., and Anne Thomas, spinster, both of the parish of Troed yr Oir, Cards.[1] B. by said Owen Davies and David Davids of the same parish, gent.; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Mar. 29. George Taylor of the parish of Kidwelly, Carms., mariner, and Mary Jenkins of the parish of St. Ishmael, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said George Taylor; witness: Dan. Williams.

Apr. 1. Isaac James, labourer, and Ester Griffith, widow, both of the parish of Llangain, Carms.[1]

Apr. 5. John Lewis of the parish of Llanfynnidd, Carms., farmer, and Mary Newell of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Lewis; witness: Dan. Williams.

Apr. 12. Lewis Lewis of the parish of Llanfynidd, Carms., yeoman, and Deborah Williams of the parish of Llanfihangel Yeroth, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Lewis Lewis; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.

Apr. 12. Thomas Williams, farmer, and Sarah Harry, widow, both of the parish of Llanybydder, Carms.[1]

Apr. 19. John Williams of the parish of Talley, Carms., farmer, and Esther Jones of the parish of Llansawel, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Williams; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

Apr. 24. David Davies of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, doctor of physic, and Susannah Saunders of the parish of Manerdivy, Pems., spinster.[1]

Apr. 26. John William, farmer, and Elizabeth James, widow, both of the parish of Llandilofawr, Carms.[1]

May 5. Rees Price of the parish of Llandingat, Carms., yeoman, and Mary Harry of the parish of Llanvihangel Rhoseycorn, Carms., widow.[1]

May 10. John Evans, mariner, and Mary Rees, spinster, both of the parish of Llanstephan, Carms.[1] B. by said John Evans; witness: Dan. Williams.

May 10. Francis Grant of the parish of Laugharne, Carms., victualler, and Elizabeth Morrice of the parish of Llanginning, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Francis Grant; witness: Dan. Williams.

May 10. William Thomas of the parish of Amroth, Pems., gent., and Mary Jones of the parish of Kidwelly, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said William Thomas; witness: Dan. Williams.

May 17. Walter Mansel, farmer, and Elizabeth Morgan, widow, both of the parish of Kidwelly, Carms.[1]

May 17. Thomas Rees of the parish of Killie Ayron, Cards., mercer, and Mary Lloyd of the parish of Kilkennin, Cards., spinster. B. by said Thomas Rees; witness: Dan. Williams.

May 17. Richard Richards, farmer, and Anne John, spinster, both of the parish of Laugharne, Carms.[1] B. by said Richard Richards; witness: Dan. Williams.

May 20. David Evans of the parish of Pencarreg, Carms., farmer, and Elizabeth Williams, aged 20, of the parish of Llanybyther, Carms., spinster.[1] With consent of her father, Thomas Williams.

May 20. Rees Francis, sawyer, and Catharine Davies, spinster, both of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms.[1] B. by said Rees Francis; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.

May 31. John Williams, farmer, and Elizabeth Jones, widow, both of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms.[1]

Jun. 7. Patrick Newlan, late of Ireland, but now of the parish of St. Clears, Carms., forester, and Mary Williams of the parish of Llangennin, Carms., widow.[1]

Jun. 10. Charles Pryse, gent., and Jane Richards, spinster, both of the parish of Llanygwrfon, Cards.[1] B. by said Charles Pryse.

Jun. 18. John Hughes of the parish of Llanwnnen, Cards., gent., and Bridget Evans of the parish of Llanvihangel Generglin, Cards., spinster. B. by said John Hughes; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jul. 26. John Evans of the parish of Lanarthney, Carms., yeoman, and Margaret Edward of the parish of Llanfynith, Carms., spinster.[2] B. by said John Evans; witness: Dan. Williams.

Jul. 29. Thomas John of the parish of Llandewy Brevy, Cards., farmer, and Anne Owen of the parish of Llanwennog, Cards., widow.[1]

Aug. 1. William Abel, yeoman, and Mary William, spinster, both of the parish of Llanstephan, Carms.[1] B. by said William Abel; witness: Dan. Williams.

Aug. 2. Jonathan Jones of the parish of Bettws, Carms., farmer, and Elizabeth Jones of the parish of Llanguke, Glam., spinster.[1]

Aug. 4. Lewis Evans, aged 29 years, of the parish of Meline, Pems., and Mary Morris of the parish of Whitechurch, Pems., widow. At Whitechurch.[3]

Aug. 7. William Howell of the parish of Trelech ar Bettws, Carms., farmer, and Mary Jones of the parish of Cwnwill Elvet. Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said William Howell and John, Jones of the said parish of Conwil Elvet, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Aug. 7. Lewis Pryse, gent., and Mary Lloyd, spinster, both of the parish of Llanycruise, Carms.[1]

Aug. 12. Jenkin Davies of the parish of Kellan, Cards., gent., and Jane Edmond of the parish of Llampeter pont Stephen, Cards., spinster.[1] B. by said Jenkin Davies and Thomas Williams of the said parish of Llampiter pont Stephen; witness: N. Morgan, notary public.

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.
[2] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.
[3] Fiat issued by John Evans, Sur'.

Aug. 12. William Davies of the parish of Llangihangel Arath, Carms., farmer, and Margaret Morgan of the parish of Llandewy Brevy, Cards., spinster.[1] B. by said William Davies.

Aug. 18. George Thomas, gent., and Rachel Davies, widow, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1]

Aug. 26. David Griffith, farmer, and Mary Davies, widow, both of the parish of Pembrin, Cards.[1]

Aug. 30. Henry Griffiths, esq., and Anne Griffies, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[2]

Sep. 3. David Davies of the parish of Llanstephan, Carms., gent., and Mary Jeremy of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said David Davies; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 4. William Garrett of the parish of Llandilovawr, Carms., yeoman, and Ann Thomas of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, spinster.[1] B. by said William Garrett; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 8. Benjamin Griffith of the parish of Llandeveilog, Carms., farmer, and Rebecca Lewis of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, spinster.[1] B. by said Benjamin Griffith; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 9. David Lewis, yeoman, and Mary Wilkin, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[2] B. by said David Lewis; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 20. David Davies, farmer, and Jane Thomas, spinster, both of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms.[1] B. by said David Davies; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 23. David Amos of the parish of Llanybydder, Carms., pedler, and Rachel Jones of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, spinster.[1] B. by said David Amos and William Jones of Carmarthen, pig-drover; witness: Dan. Williams.

Sep. 29. John Davies, mariner, and Arrabella Rees, spinster, both of the parish of Laugharne, Carms.[1] B. by said John Davies; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 1. William Evans of the parish of Llangoedmore, Cards., farmer, and Anne Davies of the parish of Penbryn, Cards., spinster. B. by said William Evans and John Davies of the parish of Troedyroyr, Cards., farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Oct. 1. Thomas Rees of the parish of Abergwilly, yeoman, and Anne Evans of Carmarthen, widow.[1]

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur.'

[2] Fiat issued by John Rogers, Sur'.

Oct. 6. Stephen Philipps, mariner, and Elizabeth White, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1] B. by said Stephen White states that the name of the bride was 'Alice ' White ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Oct. 13. John Vaughan of the parish of Llanfihangel Ystrad, Cards., esq., and Jane Evans of the parish of Llanwenog, Cards., spinster.[1]

Oct. 17. David Harris, yeoman, and Elizabeth Lewis, widow, both of the parish of Llangunnor, Carms.[1]

Oct. 20. George Davies of the parish of Merthyr, Carms., farmer, and Mary Williams of the parish of Mydrim, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by William Morris of Carmarthen, victualler ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Oct. 20. Joseph Edwards of the parish of Conwilgaio, Carms., farmer, and Mary Harris of the parish of Llanwrda, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Joseph Edward ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Oct. 25. David Hopkins of the parish of Llanfihangel Aberbythich, Carms., farmer, and Eleonor Jenkins of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms., widow.[1]

Nov. 1. Richard Evan of the parish of St. Ishmael, Carms., farmer, and Anne Jenkins of the parish of Llangain, Carms., widow.[1]

Nov. 1. William Saer of the parish of Llaugharne, Carms., farmer, and Esther Powell of the parish of Llansidurnen, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said William Saer and Michael Saer of the said parish of Laugharne, farmer ; witness : Dan. Williams.

Nov. 4. Theophilus Philip of the parish of Henllan Amgoed, Carms., farmer, and Elizabeth James of the parish of Llanfirnach, Pems., widow.[1]

Nov. 6. Morgan Prytherch, farmer, and Margaret Isaac, spinster, both of the parish of Llandilofawr, Carms.[1] B. by said Morgan Prytherch.

Nov. 6. David Williams, yeoman, and Bridget Williams, spinster, both of the parish of Llansawel, Carms.[1]

Nov. 7. Evan David of the parish of Llanwennog, Cards., farmer, and Anne Jones of the parish of Llanybyther, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said Evan David and John David of the said parish of Llanwennog, farmer ; witness : N. Morgan, notary public.

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.

Nov. 8. John Rees of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, yeoman, and Elizabeth Jones of the parish of Llandeveylog, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said John Rees; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 8. David Thomas, farmer, and Mary Jenkins, widow, both of the parish of Llanegwad, Carms.[1]

Nov. 12. John Griffith of the parish of Llanfihangel Aberbythich, Carms., gent., and Hannah Jenkins of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1] B. by said John Griffith; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 17. William Morris, gent., and Mary Evans, spinster, both of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen.[1] B. by said William Morris and David Morris of Carmarthen, banker; witness: Dan. Williams.

Nov. 19. John Rees of the parish of Llangathen, Carms., farmer, and Mary Griffith of the parish of Llanegwad, widow.[1]

Nov. 24. David Owen of the parish of Llanelly, Carms., farmer, and Gwenllian Davies of the parish of Llangendeirne, Carms., widow.[1]

Nov. 27. John Lodwick of the parish of Llangunnor, Carms., farmer, and Mary Williams of the parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen, widow.[1]

Nov. 28. Thomas Evans, farmer, and Sarah John, spinster, both of the parish of Llandebydder, Carms.[1] B. by said Thomas Evans and William Evans of the said parish, farmer; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 4. David Thomas of the parish of Llangunnor, Carms., yeoman, and Anne Owen of the parish of Llanarthney, Carms., spinster.[1] B. by said David Thomas and Thomas Owen of the parish of Llanarthney.

Dec. 5. William Jones of the parish of Llanwrda, Carms., gent., and Margaret Jones of the parish of Llanfair Cledoge, Cards., spinster.[1] B. by said William Jones; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 8. Rees Jenkins of the parish of Kilrhedin, Carms., farmer, and Rachel Harris of the parish of Kennarth, Carms., widow.[1]

Dec. 8. David Jeremy of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms., farmer, and Mary Philipps of the parish of Llangunner, Carms., aged 17 years.[1] With consent of her mother. B. by said David Jeremy.

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.

Dec. 10. John Richard, farmer, and Rachel Thomas, spinster, both of the parish of Llansawel, Carms.[1] B. by said John Richards and Joseph James of the said parish of Llansawel, clerk; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 11. David William, collier, and Elizabeth Daniel, spinster, both of the parish of Pembrey, Carms.[1]

Dec. 24. John Harris, yeoman, and Mary John, spinster, both of Carmarthen.[1] B. by said John Harries and William Davies of Carmarthen, trumpeter; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 27. Morgan Williams, gent., and Jane Purser, spinster, both of the parish of Llangaddock, Carms.[1] B. by said Morgan Williams and David Thomas of the parish of Abergwilly, Carms., victualler; witness: Dan. Williams.

Dec. 29. John Stacey, mercer, and Anne Williams, spinster, both of Carmarthen.[1] B. by said John Stacey; witness: Dan. Williams.

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[1] Fiat issued by W. Higgs Barker, Sur'.

[*To be continued in Vol. X.*]

Local History from a Printer's File

By JOHN BALLINGER, C.B.E., M.A.

A few years ago (about 1912) I went with Mr. Herbert M. Vaughan to the office of the *Tivyside Advertiser*, Cardigan, and inquired for the printer's old files. We were received very courteously by Mr. Thomas, the grandson of the founder of the printing business, and eventually found in an attic thickly hung with cobwebs, the files ranging from 1825 to 1865. Mr. Thomas readily agreed to send the files to the National Library, no doubt wondering that such 'lumber' should be accepted.

The work of cleaning and sorting the papers took a considerable time. Many were not only dirty, but had suffered from rats, mice, and insects.

A printing office is required by law to keep for a specified time a copy of everything it prints. This is generally done by 'stabbing' a copy of the printed job (often with the MS. copy) on a wire file 4 to 5 feet in length with a wooden stop at the bottom, and a bent-over top with a sharp point for piercing the paper, exactly the pattern of the wire file often used for accounts and other papers, only much larger. The usual plan is to use a file for each year, starting with the new year.

The Cardigan printer's files yielded a rich harvest of documents illustrating the life of the district during the interesting period following the end of the Napoleonic wars, and the coming of the railways and other conveniences which have changed the conditions of life even in remote places.

In quoting from the documents the punctuation and capitals of the originals have to some extent been pre-

served, inaccurate though they often are, and no correction of faulty grammar has been attempted. The long series of documents dealing with the coasting trade are important as showing the extent of that trade at one time, and the efforts to keep it going when other transport facilities began to improve. In this connection the valuable account of *Dewisland Coasters in* 1751 [1] by Mr. Francis Green should be referred to. It supplies details of the nature of the cargoes carried by these coasting traders, not obtainable from the very different series of papers here dealt with.

A glimpse of the interest which is always excited by the abnormal in nature is obtained from a quarto broadside advertising the Porcupine Lad. 'A wonderful display of nature. One of the greatest human curiosities in the whole world, the Cambrian Porcupine Lad, who is a fine healthy boy, of quick understanding, and amiable temper, nine years of age, three feet two inches high, born of Welsh parents, in the parish of Kilrhedin, Pembrokeshire, whose body (except his Face and the Palms of his Hands) is covered with a Dark Prickly Substance, resembling the Coat of a Hedgehog or Porcupine, which grows to the length of half an inch, then falls off, leaving the root in the flesh, and grows again ; it may be burned or clipped off without injury. He is a wonder to all Physicians and Naturalists ; and all that have seen him testify that they never saw the like. He will be exhibited [a blank space for inserting the name of the place]. Prices :—Ladies and Gentlemen 6d. ; Working People 3d. ; Children 2d. N.B.—Families or Schools may be waited upon at their residence if required.'

The date of this is 1840. Poor little boy !

Portraits in profile. Before photography was discovered, about the middle of the nineteenth century, the profile artist, who cut portraits in outline in black

[1] *West Wales Hist. Records*, Vol. VIII., p. 159—176.

paper, had an important place. Many examples of the art survive in old houses, and they ought to be carefully preserved. In the year 1848 the Artist of the Hubard Profile Gallery announced a stay of two weeks in Cardigan, at Mr. Davies', Watch Maker, High Street. 'He will make likenesses in every variety of style and price, from the simple Bust at 1s. (Frame and Glass included), to the elaborate whole length, or seated Figures, from 2/6 to £1 11s. 6d. He will make portraits of horses, dogs, etc.' Then follows a long list of local families and celebrities who had given him their patronage during his stay at Haverfordwest.

Gas Lighting. A notice with regard to the introduction of gas-lighting for the town of Cardigan is dated August, 1859, and it would appear from other papers that the gas-lighting proposal went forward, the inhabitants of the town being invited to take up shares in the Gas company.

Education. The papers relating to education are exceptionally interesting, and deal with the Grammar School, the National School 1827, the British School 1858, and private schools. Under the latter is included ' Parnassus School, a classical and commercial seminary, opened at Eglwyserow in the year 1831, under the management of [the Rev.] D. Davies, clk., and assistants '; while Mr. Morris announces to the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of the ancient borough of Cardigan and its vicinity, that he has just opened 'For short period only' an institution for teaching :—

	s	d
Penmanship in six easy lessons	10	6
Stenography in four ditto	10	6
Ready reckoning or tradesmen's arithmetic in six ditto	7	0

The teaching rooms were at Mr. William Edwards's, sail-maker, Pendre. Ladies attended from 9 to 10 in

the morning, and from 3 to 4 in the afternoon. Gentlemen from 7 to 8 in the morning, and from 5 to half past 6 in the evening. The other part of the day is appropriated to attend families. A strenuous day for the teacher. The date is 1831. Some papers relate to the circulating charity schools, and some to the Education Board for the Archdeaconry of Cardigan.

Bookbinders. There is a small label dated as being printed May 3, 1826, which states that 'Thomas John, Book-binder, Cardigan, thanks the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity for the liberal support,' and so on. In October of the same year David Williams, Book-binder, begs most respectfully to acquaint the inhabitants 'that he has just commenced Business in the above line, and hopes by attention to merit their encouragement.' It is difficult to conceive how two book-binders could earn a living in Cardigan in those days. So far as the files disclose they had no competitor until 1841, when B. James and E. Morris commenced business in Bridge Street, while seven years later, 1848, Benjamin Davies, 'commenced business' in the same street, and in 1850 we gather that the encouragement I. Edwards had already received from the Gentry of Cardigan and its neighbourhood, had induced him to commence Business in partnership with Mr. Tiley. Edwards and Tiley not only offered 'neat and elegant binding,' but also described themselves as 'Machine Rulers,' possibly fixing a time for the first setting up in Cardigan of a machine for paper-ruling. Another circular announces that John Jones, bookbinder, 'has resumed business in his native place.' The date is 1858. The word 'resumed' is a trifle ambiguous. The recovery of a list of bookbinders who followed their craft in Cardigan from 1826 to 1858 or later is useful.

Book Society. The file contains a number of documents relating to the Cardigan Book Society, including the

rules and lists of members covering most of the years from 1838—1865. Each year the books were put up to auction at the annual meeting ; printed lists of the books sold are on the file. The Book Society was started long before 1838. Its operations were continued for a full century, and only ceased in quite recent years. The name was changed about 1860 to the Cardigan Reading Society. There was another organisation, the Cardigan new Reading Society in existence in 1851, possibly earlier, it had twelve members, and may only have existed for a few years.

Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics Institute. This institution, founded in 1847 is represented on the file by some papers, including a printed circular, undated, setting out the aims and objects of the institution, and a small broadside calling the annual meeting of members for 27th Dec., 1852. In 1860 Titus Lewis, Esq., F.S.A., is announced to give a popular lecture at the Guildhall, the proceeds to be applied towards fitting up a new room, and in the following year Robert Fowler, Esq., M.D. of London, gave two lectures in aid of the funds, ' On the distinguishing character of organized being.' The kind of lectures inflicted upon the people of Cardigan at an earlier date is shown by broadsides dated 1826, announcing lectures by G. McGregor Campbell, A.M., etc., who offered as his topic, ' Religious, Civil, and Political Economy,' not in one, but a series of lectures, evidently as many as the public could be induced to pay for, front seats 2/-, second seats 1/-, each reduced later to half. Evidently Mr. McGregor did not receive the encouragement he desired, notwithstanding that he relieved what must have been very dull discourses with ' Sacred Music, Anthems, etc., exemplified on the German Flute.'

In spite of the lure of the German Flute the people of Cardigan were shy, as may be gathered from another broadside by which Mr. Campbell has the honour of informing the respectable Gentlemen who did him the

kindness of attending at the Hall, last evening, that he intends (for the last time) to make his last efforts, by endeavouring to collect a reasonable number of Auditors together, assuring them that, ' if there be but thirty persons present, he will positively deliver his discourse ; His object being a desire of courting Public enquiry ; he trusts and hopes that the respectable inhabitants of Cardigan, will afford him the opportunity of being heard.' (The capitals and punctuation are as in the original.)

Road Transport. A study of transport for people and goods before the railways is of importance in relation to economic history. In order to obtain a reliable basis for the study of economic development or lack of development of any district, it is essential to have details of transport facilities, whether by road, rail, or sea. Records of road transport, prior to the coming of railways, are already scarce. Any documents, therefore, which throw light on early transport, ought to be carefully preserved.

The earliest document under this head is dated 1829, but it was not printed at Cardigan, and it deals with Abergavenny. Benjamin Anthony informs the public that he has taken his son-in-law, Thomas Bevan, into partnership, and bespeaks a continuance of public patronage for the firm. A most commodious ' Tram-way conveyance ' has just been commenced between Hereford and Abergavenny, which will ensure safe and speedy delivery of goods to and from London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, at prices considerably below the usual stage charges.

A circular letter, bearing date July 9th, 1831, particularly requests attendance at a meeting to be held at the Town Hall, Cardigan, for the purpose of examining the accounts of the Regulator Coach, and to determine whether the coach shall continue to run. Whether the Regulator coach was continued, and to what place it went does not appear, but a little later in the same year a notice respectfully informs the public that a neat and

convenient stage coach to and from Cardigan and Carmarthen will commence running on the 3rd of October, and will continue to run once a week during the winter. Monday was its day from Cardigan, starting at 8 a.m. from the Albion Hotel, returning from the Ivy Bush at Carmarthen the following day at 10 a.m. Between Cardigan and Haverfordwest John Furlong of the Nant-y-ddwylan Arms drove his 'covered cart' every other day, starting from Haverfordwest after the arrival of the Bristol Packet every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and from Cardigan on the alternate days. This was in 1840.

The making of the South Wales railway sometime in the Fifties altered the line of approach to Cardigan. Narberth Road, the nearest railway station, became the objective. Benjamin Davies, proprietor, announces that the Narberth Road and Cardigan Royal Mail Coach will leave Narberth Road station after the arrival of the down mail train from Paddington at 7.55 a.m., and the up train from Milford Haven at 8.5. Cardigan is to be reached at 10.48 a.m., and the coach will leave again at 2, arriving at Narberth Road station in time for the up mail from Milford Haven to Paddington, and 'for the Express and Third Class down trains to Milford Haven.' Third class passengers were not carried in express trains until many years later. The notice bears no date, though it was before 1859. Its interest is that it appears to be the first daily connection between Cardigan and the outside world. In 1860 a well-horsed omnibus is advertised to run daily from Cardigan at 9 a.m. to Narberth Road, returning from the latter place at 1.21 p.m. Competition as regards coaching between Narberth Road and Cardigan began with the running of the service last referred to. A poster dated a year later gives (for the first time) the fares charged—outside, 4/-; inside, 6/-, with proportionate fares between intermediate places. Competition had obviously led to a 'cut' in the fares as the wording of the notice shows.

Another poster relates to an omnibus from Newport, Pem., on and after the 19th June, 1860, starting daily at 7 a.m., running to Crymmych Arms, where passengers would transfer to the coach from Cardigan for Narberth Road.

In another notice of about the same date, one John Thomas complains that, having commenced business as a General Carrier between Cardigan and Narberth Road Station, the railway company refuse to deliver to him any goods 'unless *specially addressed* by my waggon.' He goes on, 'I hope you will therefore sympathise with me under such cruel and unjust treatment; and be careful to address all your goods—Per *John Thomas*, the company and other persons having combined to monopolize the road.'

In June, 1852, coach communication was established between 'Cardigan, Aberayron, and Aberystwyth, by Cummins, Weston, and Parker, from Cardigan every monday, wednesday, and friday, returning on the alternate days.' The same firm ran a coach from Cardigan via Fishguard to Haverfordwest and Milford Haven, three days weekly each way.

Railway projects. A notice dated Oct. 27th, 1858, signed by the Mayor of Cardigan, convenes a public meeting in compliance with a requisition made by numerous shareholders in the Carmarthen and Cardigan railway, for the purpose of conferring on the subject of the circular lately issued by the directors, giving notice of an extraordinary meeting at Carmarthen on the 3rd of November. What the trouble was is not stated, but a Carmarthen and Cardigan direct railway has not yet been constructed. Two posters relate to another ill-starred railway project, described as the 'Milford, Fishguard, and Cardigan Junction railway, to complete the through route from Manchester to Milford with an unbroken narrow gauge.' In October, 1860, the Mayor of Cardigan announces a public meeting 'to promote the

above railway project, which will be so conducive to the interests of this district.' The second poster, dated November, announces the holding of meetings for the same purpose, 'and for the purpose of getting persons to take shares therein.' Meetings were held at Kilgerran, Moilgrove, Eglwyswrw, Boncath, Pontreselly, Llechryd, Penllwyndu, St. Dogmael's, and Aberporth. At that time the dream of Milford as a great port for the shipment of Manchester goods was very much in evidence.

Sea Transport. Neither road nor rail reflected the true out-look of the people of Cardigan of fifty and a hundred years ago. They were more familiar with the sea and sailing ships, small but well-built craft, which the seamen of the Cardigan coast knew how to handle in fair weather and in rough. This printer's file contains a wealth of documents which show the former importance of Cardigan as a sea-port, and the great part which the sea played in the lives of the people there. Vessels changed owners as freely in those old days as motor-cars and motor-cycles in ours. Over one hundred and thirty broadsides in this collection deal with the sale of ships, mainly at Cardigan, but including sales at Fishguard, New Quay, St. Dogmell's, Aberaeron, Newport Pem., Popit, and other places in the locality. The vessels were of various sizes, the majority under fifty tons. A classification of size for 93 vessels sold gives the following result :—

25 tons and under	13
between 25 and 50 tons	35
,, 50 and 75 tons	15
,, 75 and 100 tons	13
,, 100 and 150 tons	13
,, 150 and 200 tons	3
over 200 tons	1
	93

The vessel classed as over 200 tons is given in the sale bill as 299 tons.

What was the nature of the carrying trade performed by these sea-going craft? Some documents enable at least a partial answer to be made.

May, 1827. 'For Bristol, direct, now loading at Cardigan Quay, and will sail immediately; a constant trader, the new fast-sailing smack, *Mary*, *A*.1. John Griffiths, commander (late of the trader *Expedition*). N.B.—The above named commander hereby engages to keep his said smack, *Mary*, as a regular trader between Bristol and Cardigan henceforth, and not to remain a longer period than 18 days loading at Bristol, at any one time (that is to say), to clear out on the 18th day after his entry outwards at the Customhouse there, with or without a full and complete cargo (reserving to himself the power of clearing out on any day, previous to the 18th day, if a full and complete cargo be on board the said vessel), or forfeit the sum of Twenty Pounds to any shipper or shippers on the said vessel from time to time. Due notice will be given by the Cardigan crier of the day of the said Trader's entry outwards at the Customhouse Bristol, to enable parties to know the certain day of departure from there.'

A poster dated 1830 records that a meeting of merchants and shopkeepers was held to consider the best mode to be adopted for regulating the time for loading and sailing of the smacks *Mary* and *Hero*, trading between Cardigan and Bristol. Agreement was reached, the respective managing owners of the two smacks concurring. Each vessel was to have eighteen days after berthing at Bristol in which to load, after which loading was to cease, and the vessel proceed to Cardigan. Both vessels agreed that should either arrive in Bristol during the time the other is discharging or loading, she is not to take any goods on board until the time limit of the other has expired. The Bellman is to make known in Cardigan twice on two successive days the time when

each vessel is berthed at Bristol. Each vessel was to unload at Cardigan with all despatch, and sail again for Bristol within eight days. Three merchants and three shop-keepers were appointed a committee to see that the resolutions were carried into effect. Thirty-eight names are appended, together with the names of the managing owners of the two vessels accepting the resolutions.

July, 1838. 'Bristol, Loading for Cardigan, Newcastle Emlyn, Kenarth, Newport, Boncath, Pontreselly, Eglwyswrw, and places adjacent, the new smack, Packet of Cardigan (a constant trader), Thomas Evans, Master (G. Young, Agent, King Street), now loading at the Cardigan Tier, Welch Back, and will sail in 14 days.' A similar notice, dated 1843, refers to the new smack *Sarah of Cardigan*, David Timothy, Master.

In December, 1836, was issued a poster giving the trade list of freights from Bristol to Cardigan by the Cardigan traders. The schedule is too long to reproduce, it contains over 300 items, but it is an invaluable record for anyone engaged in research into economic conditions in the first half of the nineteenth century; it not only gives the cost of transport, but also indicates the nature of the goods which had to be brought from other places to meet the district's needs, and throws some light on the position of Bristol as a great distributing centre for South Wales at that time, which may have given rise to the name 'Welch Back' for one of the wharves there. Even greater interest attaches to the list of freights from Cardigan to Bristol, as showing what the Cardigan merchants were able to export. The list is so short that it can be reproduced in full—

	s	d
Butter, per cask	0	10
Barley, per quarter	1	6
Wheat, per ditto	1	8
Oats, per ditto	1	1

	s	d
Rolls of leather with 5 bull or cow hides..	2	3
Bazil, per doz.	0	6
Kips, per ditto	2	0
Calf skins, per ditto	0	10
Eggs in boxes, per hundred	0	3
Paper, per ream	0	4

Bazil or Basil is sheepskin tanned, used for book-binding and other purposes. Kips or kip-leather, thin calf or other thin skins tanned, mainly used for the uppers of boots.

It would appear that only three industries are represented in the list—farming, tanning, and paper-making. The inclusion of the last named suggests that Cardigan, like Haverfordwest, had a paper-making mill in those days.

A similar freight list from Bristol to Cardigan was issued in December, 1852. The freights charged are fractionally less for some goods, but the articles included in the export schedule are the same, with the addition to the list of 'Leather per bundle of 4 hides 1s. 3d.' Rolls of leather being reduced from 2s. 3d. for 5 bull or cow hides to 4d. per hide.

August, 1828. 'Now loading, at Pickle-herring Wharf, Southwark, London, for Cardigan, the fast-sailing smack *Eaton*, Evan Rees, Master. Persons desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity will apply to the Captain on board, or to Mr. D. Davies, Merchant, Cardigan.'

There is another notice dated 1838 of a 'London and Cardigan trader, the schooner *Friends*, of Cardigan, John Thomas, Master, which is taking in goods at Pickle-herring wharf (London), where it will remain until the 1st September,' after which it is to be presumed it would sail for Cardigan.

August, 1841. 'At Pickle Herring Wharf, Southwark. Now loading for Cardigan and all places adjacent, the smack *Maria* (John Edwards, Master), having nearly

half of her cargo already on board, and will be dispatched in a few days. For further particulars apply to the Master on board, or to Mr. Betts, Wharfinger ; or on the Irish Walk in 'change hours.'

An announcement dated August, 1838, headed ' Direct communication between Ireland and Cardigan Bay,' states that the Dublin and Glasgow Steam Company intend plying one of their beautiful and powerful new steamers from Dublin to Cardigan, on Friday the 24th inst., and from Cardigan for Cork on the following day. Particulars as to freight of goods and passage on board to be had from Mr. David James, Lion Hotel, Cardigan, who is authorised to treat for the same. The printed notice is dated eight days before the steamer is due to arrive, not, one would think, sufficient time for securing passengers and cargo. Incidentally, it is the first indication that steam vessels might some day displace the local sailing ships. The announcement received a cold welcome. No further reference to steam propelled vessels for the port of Cardigan is found until twenty-one years later, 1859, when the Mayor in compliance with a requisition from certain ratepayers convened a public meeting to consider the propriety of establishing a communication between Cardigan and Bristol by means of a steamer.

Steam Packet communication between Bristol and Carmarthen, and between Bristol and Haverfordwest (and places adjacent), was established much earlier, as is shown by a small poster on the file. This was not printed at Cardigan, the imprint being ' Rose, printer.' The date is December, 1830. It seems from its terms to imply not a new, but an established service. The Steam Packet *Frolic*, Edward Jenkins, R.N., commander, is announced to sail between Bristol and Carmarthen, calling off Tenby, when practicable, to land and receive passengers, and between Bristol and Haverfordwest, taking goods for Milford and Pembroke Dock, at shippers risk, and calling off Tenby when practicable.

The times of sailing are given as follows :—

From Bristol to Carmarthen.	From Bristol to Haverfordwest.
Friday, December 31, 7 Morning	
,, January 14, 6 Morning	Saturday, Jan. 8, 1 Afternoon
,, January 28, 6 Morning	Thursday, January 20, 10 Morning
From Carmarthen to Bristol.	**From Haverfordwest to Bristol.**
Tuesday, January 4, 9 Morning	
,, ,, 18, 7 Morning	Tuesday, January 11, 3 Afternoon
Monday, January 31, 7 Morning.	Monday, January 24, 12 Noon

Cabin 21/-; Steward's fee 2/-; Steerage 18/6; Horse 25/-; 4-wheel carriage £2; 2-wheel carriage 25/-; Dog 3/-.

The *Frolic* was described as a new vessel of 'nearly 100 Horses Power.' It belonged to the General Steam Packet Co., 1 Quay, Bristol, the agents being Mr. Gibbon, Haverfordwest, and Mr. Walter Harris, Milford. No office or agent at Carmarthen is given.

The file being that of a Cardigan printing office, the port of Cardigan naturally forms the subject of most of the broadsides, but a few deal with other places. One, dated 1826, states that the very fast sailing new smack *Mary* of Cardigan, John Griffiths, commander, is loading in London, lying at cotton's wharf, and will be dispatched immediately direct for Milford, Haverfordwest, and Carmarthen. For freight or passage apply to the commander on board, or at the Rose and Crown Tavern, Horsleydown. A note at the foot of the bill supplies some details with regard to local transport. 'N.B.—Should the gentlemen in and near Cardigan, be pleased to order their goods by the *Mary*, every attention will be paid by the commander in having them safely forwarded by carrier from Haverfordwest or Carmarthen, or by water from Milford, as vessels are daily loading there for Cardigan direct.'

In the same year 'the smack *Phœnix*, constant trader from Bristol to Fishguard and Cardigan [is] now taking in goods at the Welch Back, Bristol, Cardigan Slip, and will sail in a few days, if wind and weather permit. John

James, Master. That was in the month of May. In June another notice of the same vessel and master, again lying at the Welch Back, ready to take in goods for 22 places of which a list is given, including nearly all the places within a radius of twenty miles of Cardigan, 'with many others too numerous to insert.'

Another route from London to Carmarthen is disclosed by a slip, undated, announcing a reduced price for the carriage of Teas from London to Carmarthen by way of Bristol and Steam Packets to Swansea twice a week :—

If by waggon to Bristol and Steam to Swansea (in 7 days), 9/- per cwt.

If by Canal to Bristol and Steam to Swansea, 6/6 per cwt.

'Performed by D. Rees & Co., Carmarthen.'

The slip was printed by Brigstocke, Carmarthen.

Such notices bring before the mind a vivid picture of the methods by which goods were transported in those times. Vessels loading at London or Bristol conveyed their very miscellaneous cargoes to Cardigan or Carmarthen, whence the various consignments were conveyed by carriers' carts to their destination.

Fishguard as an import centre appears in a notice, 1826, announcing for sale a cargo consisting of 'the best Pine Timber in Balk, a few pieces of Oak, and a quantity of Lathwood from Quebec, in North America, by the brig *Eclair*. Thomas Griffiths, Commander. The cargo, unless disposed of at Fishguard wholesale, will be retailed in any quantity at prime cost ; particulars from Mr. Thomas Davies, Fishguard bottom, or Mr. Morse, Cardigan.' A week later the brig had arrived, and a further notice was issued offering for sale 'Pine in Balk, Deals, Oak pieces, Mast pieces (Red Pine), Spars, and Lathwood. A very superior sorted cargo in quality, length, and size, and well deserving the notice of the public, as it will be disposed of at reduced prices.'

An invitation to the owners of Cardigan vessels to take

part in carrying cargoes outside the regular course of their business is contained in a notice issued in March, 1838 (printed at Cardigan) :—' To owners and masters of vessels. Many thousand tons of Iron Ore, ready at the Port of Whitehaven, to be shipped for Cardiff. Vessels of 200 tons burthen and under, dispatched in one tide. For freight particulars apply to Mr. William Steward, Iron Ore Office, Whitehaven.'

Emigration to America is the subject of four broadsides in the collection covering the years 1839—1841. In the first of these Messrs. Fitzhugh and Grimsham of Liverpool, proprietors of a line of packet ships trading from Liverpool to New York, set forth the attractions of their vessels, and the paternal care with which they provide for the comfort and convenience of their passengers. Those who desire to secure a passage are to communicate with Mr. T. Davies, druggist, Cardigan, who is duly authorised to treat. The proprietors propose as soon as a sufficient number is obtained to have a steamer down at New Quay to take them to Liverpool, ' thereby saving them a great deal of expence and trouble.'[1]

Two other emigration posters run on similar lines, but have the distinction of being in Welsh and English. The date is 1841, and the agent for the shipping of passengers, was Mr. Benjamin Evans, Pendre, Cardigan. A definite date is given in the second of these posters for départure. The steamer for Liverpool will be at Cardigan on July 2nd, and will call at New Quay on the following day. After arriving at Liverpool it is guaranteed that passengers will not be detained above three days before sailing, wind and weather permitting, or each passenger will be allowed one shilling per day according to Act

[1] Mr. Howell Jones of Topeka, U.S.A., whose parents emigrated from the neighbourhood of Llanon, Cardiganshire, when he was a child, told me that he remembers the journey to Aberayron, and from there in a small ship to Liverpool, to join the vessel for New York.

of Parliament. The names and tonnage of seven vessels sailing from Liverpool to New York are given; they range in size from 641 to 1140 tons.

The details just quoted, and the wording of the posters suggest that emigrants found the voyage to the States a trying business, and that promises of improved conditions and better despatch were necessary in order to induce people to emigrate.

The other emigration broadside deals with a voyage from Cardigan direct to New York. The date is 1840, and the notice is in Welsh and English. 'To emigrants to America' is rendered in Welsh, 'Ymfudwyr i America.' The vessel is the fast-sailing first class ship *Triton*, 400 tons, David Rees, Master, the owner being Mr. D. Davies, Merchant, Bridgend, Cardigan. This vessel, when the notice appeared, 'was being fitted out for emigrants,' and was to sail on or about the latter end of February. If she sailed with a full complement of passengers, the emigrants who went in this 'converted' first class fast sailing ship probably experienced a rough time.

Many notices dealing with the control and administration of the town and port are on the file. The Mayor convenes (1841) a meeting in response to a request from certain ratepayers for considering the best mode of improving the harbour. Any persons digging for or Shipping Ballast from the beach adjoining the lands of Thomas Lewes Lloyd, Esq., at or near Cibwr, will be prosecuted (1858). All limestone, gravel, stone, slate, or rubbish, now lying on the banks of the river Tivy, must be removed within fourteen days, and all or any such matter hereafter discharged from any vessel or vessels, trading to or from the port of Cardigan, must be removed . . . within three days after being discharged, for the better navigation of the said river Tivy. Any parties offending will be prosecuted (1858). The Mayor convenes a public meeting for April 1st, 1861, for considering the pro-

priety of erecting a Pier or Breakwater, near Penrhyn Castle, in the parish of St. Dogmells. There are various notices dealing with the preservation and improving of the salmon fishery in the river Tivy, and also relating to the Cardigan Bay Fishing company.

Notice is given (1850) that in pursuance of the instructions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Captain John Washington, R.N., Inspector of Harbours, will attend at the Town Hall, Cardigan, to inquire into certain complaints against the owners of slate quarries and others, on the banks of the Tivy, of causing damage to the navigation of that river, and the harbour of Cardigan, by allowing the refuse of the quarries to fall into the stream . . . . all persons interested are invited to attend.

April, 1827. 'A Caution. Whereas the sloop *Friendship* of Cardigan, Richard Finch, Master, is lost between New Quay and Lansantfraed; as part of the wreck has not come ashore yet, the mast, riggins, and other materials that belong to the said sloop is expected; Therefore, this is to give notice that whosoever will pick them up will be rewarded for their trouble; but whosoever will conceal the said property will be prosecuted according to law. Signed, W. Finch, Wm. James, Wm. Davies, Thos. Thomas.'

A notice issued in 1826 by the Customs officer deals with licenses for navigation. 'Notice to Mariners. Acts 6th Geo. IV. Cap. 108 and 110. That from and after the 5th January, 1826, all vessels, not square-rigged, and all boats whatever (except such as are used solely in owners and in land navigations), be subject to seizure and forfeiture, unless the owners thereof shall have obtained a licence for navigating the same from the commissioners of His Majesty's Customs; and the owners of such vessels and boats are also required to have the name painted in white or yellow letters, upon a black

ground on some conspicuous part of the stern, and the port to which she belongs, in a distinct and legible manner, or the owner or master shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.'

A notice dated Dec. 11, 1826, deals with a co-operative fund for the benefit of seamen and their dependents. It runs—' Port of Cardigan. To ship-owners and Masters. In pursuance of the Act of Parliament passed in the 20th year of the reign of King George the 2nd. Intituled ' an Act for the relief and support of maimed and disabled seamen, and the widows and children of such as shall be killed, slain, or drowned in the Merchant Service. Notice is hereby given that a general meeting will be held at the Town Hall, in the town of Cardigan, on Thursday, the 4th day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing Fifteen Persons to be local Trustees for the collection and application of the sixpence per month, payable by all seamen, employed in merchant ships and vessels belonging to the Port of Cardigan.'

The contributions of the seamen were paid through the Master or Owner of a vessel, who it may be presumed deducted the amounts from the men's wages, an early example of the ' levy ' in general use to-day in the South Wales coal-field. That the contributions were not always paid promptly appears from a printed notice of which 200 copies were printed in 1827.

Sir,

I beg to inform you, the Master of the
has not paid the money due to the merchant seaman's fund since and as the Master or Owner are subject to the forfeiture of twenty pounds for such neglect, you will therefore be proceeded against, unless immediately discharged. I am, Sir, your humble servant, Richard Dickens, Collector of the said fund, at the Port of Cardigan.

The fund appeared to be localised at the several ports. A later Act (iv.—v. William IV.) established the Corporation for the relief of seamen, and fixed the contributions at 2/- per month for masters, and 1/- per month for each other person employed on the ship.

(*To be continued in Vol. X.*)

RECANTATION.

WHEREAS I, David Thomas, of Prengast, in the parish of Llantood, in the County of Pembroke, Farmer, have unjustifyably and without cause, propagated false rumours and reports of, and concerning the Rev. David Griffiths, of Llantood aforesaid, Minister of the Gospel; by saying that he had cheated me of a sum of Money, and that he was in the habit of receiving stolen goods, and did otherwise greatly abuse and aspire the Character of the said David Griffiths, without the least foundation, for which he has most justly commenced proceedings against me in the Great Sessions; but has kindly consented to stay such proceedings on my thus acknowledging my fault and paying the sum of Two Pounds, together with all Law Costs and expences already incurred.

Now, I the said David Thomas, acknowledge that such charges so made by me as aforesaid, which tended to injure the Character of the said David Griffiths, were utterly false and malicious, and do hereby express my sorrow and contrition for having uttered the same, as Witness my hand this 28th Day of February, 1820,

DAVID THOMAS.

Witnesses,

THOMAS GEORGE, } CARDIGAN.
WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, }

Printed by Isaac Thomas, Cross, Cardigan.

To face p. 216.]

FURTHER GLEANINGS FROM A PRINTER'S FILE.—PLATE I (reduced).

Pembrokeshire Hearths in 1670.

Among the Lay Subsidies at the Public Record Office is a Roll containing particulars of the Hearth Tax levied on the householders in Pembrokeshire in the year 1670. This document is extremely interesting, as it gives practically a complete list of the number of inhabited houses in each parish in the county, and also the names of the householders then occupying them, and as it states the number of the hearths in each house, it is possible to form some idea of the size of the more important residences in the county in 1670. In the Roll the householders in each parish are divided into two classes, 'Persons Liable' and 'Paupers Certified,' and the number of the hearths are given in Roman numerals. In the copy of the Roll given below modern figures are substituted for the Roman numerals. The footnotes are supplied by the Editor.

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

Hearth Tax. 22 *Car. II.* 1670.

A duplicate of the Booke or Roll of the Accounts of all hearthes and stoves in all the houses, edifices, lodgings and chambers in the severall parishes within the county of Pembroke, taken in the yeare of our Lord God, one thousand six hundred and seventy, and examined by the King's Majesties officers appointed for that purpose, and the petty constables of the severall parishes within the said county by vertue of severall Acts of Parliament for the collecting and leavying the revenue ariseing by hearthes, and certified and returned to the Justices of the Peace att the generall Sessions of the Peace holden for the said county the tenth day of January in the two and twentith yeare of his said Majestie's raigne, and there

approved of by the Justices of the Peace of the said county whose names are underwritten and theire associates, and to be certified to His Majestie's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, according to the said Acts of Parliament.

KILGARRON HUNDRED.

Lantood Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

	Hearths.
Phillipp Owen	1
Eynon Walter	1
Rice Hugh	2
John Griffith	1
Philip Owen	1
Rees Mathias	1
Robert David	1
John Thomas	2
David James	1
John Sambroke	1
Rice Thomas	1
Richard Ford	3
William Thomas	1
George Lewis	2
Morgan John	2
Eynon John	1
James Martin	1
Evan John Lewhelin	1
William Devonalt[1]	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

George Morice	1
John Rees	1
Rees Thomas	1
Thomas David	1
John Thomas	1
Evan John Phillipps	1
Rees Griffith	1
William Devonalt	1
Rees Harry	1
Luce Evan	1
George William	1

Bridell Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

	Hearths.
Thomas Griffith	1
James Phillip	2
Howell Morice	1
David Robert	1
William Gwynn	2
Thomas Wil iam	2
Thomas Jones	2
David Bowen	2
Thomas Gwyn	2
Owen William	1
Thomas Beavan	2
Morice Thomas	1
William Thomas	2
James David	1
Thomas James	1

PAUPERS.

Thomas Morgan	1
Thomas ap Thomas	1
John Hughes	1
Morgan Thomas	1
John Jenkin, smith	2
Alice Pilmoore	1
Thomas David	1
David John	1
Thomas Bevan Morice	1
Gwynllyan Bowen	1
Thomas Morice	1
Morice Jenkin	1
John Phillip	1
Hugh Richard	1
Morgan Thomas	1

[1] His will was proved on 30 May, 1704.

RECANTATION.

WHEREAS, I David Evans, of the Village and Parish of St. Dogmells, in the County of Pembroke, Mariner, Master of the Sloop Leech of Cardigan, lately made use of most improper and indecent language affecting the character & credit of Margaret Edwards, wife of John Edwards of the Cwmgloyn Arms, in the same Village & Parish, Mariner; for which proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court have been most justly threatened against me: but they in consideration of my acknowledging my error, and paying the expences already incurred, and also the expence of Printing this my Recantation, kindly consented and agreed to forego such proceedings. Now, I the said David Evans, do hereby acknowledge, that the imputations which the Language made use of by me as aforesaid, were capable of conveying and which tended most materially to injure the character and credit of the said Margaret Edwards, were totally false and unfounded; and I do hereby very sincerely express my sorrow and contrition for having uttered the same. As Witness my hand, the 21st Day of January, 1832.

David Evans.

Witness,

DAVID JENKINS.

ISAAC THOMAS, PRINTER, CARDIGAN.

FURTHER GLEANINGS FROM A PRINTER'S FILE.—Plate II (reduced).

To face p. 218.]

HYSBYSIAD I'r Cyhoedd.

Yr wyf fi Stephen Thomas, yn ngwasanaeth Mr. Levi Phillips, Siopwr, Aberteifi, yn tystio i'r Cyhoedd nad oes dim gwirionedd yn y dywediad disail a daenir ar hyd y wlad, sef yw hyny, fy mod yn adnabod y dyn a ymosododd arnaf ar y ffordd o'r Gawse, (Llantwd) i Aberteifi, ar y 30ain o Ionawr diweddaf; ac mai David James, Tafarnwr, Cross Way, ger Rhydcarnwen, oedd hwnw. Ni ddywedais, ac nis gallaswn ddywedyd hyny, am nas gwn pwy oedd; ond credwyf mai nid David James ydoedd, oblegyd ei fod yn llai o gorpholaeth na'r un a ymosododd arnaf, ac hefyd oherwydd mae yn *Saesoneg* y llefarai hwnw wrthyf.

Arwyddwyd,

STEPHEN THOMAS.

Mawrth 16eg, 1849.

Yr wyf fi Thomas Llewellin, Tredefaid, yn hysbysu y Cyhoedd nad oes un gair o wirionedd yn y chwedl a fynegir gan rai, meddynt, ar hyd y gymmydogaeth hon, sef fy mod wedi dala dyn yn lledrata yn fy nhŷ, ac mai y David James uchod ydoedd. Ni bu lleidr yn fy nhŷ i, o ganlyniad nis gall y cyfryw gyhuddiad fod yn wirionedd. Blin fod celwyddau mor lliosog yn ngwlad y Beiblau. Cofied y celwyddwyr hyn o hyn allan eiriau Solomon:—"*Na feddwl ddrwg yn erbyn dy gymmydog, ac yntau yn trigo yn ddiofal yn dy ymyl.*"

Arwyddwyd,

THOMAS LLEWELLIN.

Mawrth 17eg, 1849.

Pwy bynag a ddywedo rhagllaw fy mod i yn euog o un o'r cyhuddiadau uchod, a gospir yn ol llymder eithaf y Gyfraith: ac yr wyf yn addaw *Punt* o wobrwy i'r neb a dystia glywed o hono arall yn dywedyd hyny, fel ag i'w ddwyn i gosp.

DAVID JAMES.

Isaac Thomas, Argraffydd, Aberteifi.

FURTHER GLEANINGS FROM A PRINTER'S FILE.

PLATE III (reduced)

To face p. 219.]

Bridell Parish (*continued.*)

	Hearths.
Thomas David, taylor	1
Hugh Lloyd	1
George Lewis	1
Morice Richard	1
Anne Marsh	1

Llanihangell and Llangolman Parish.[1]

PERSONS LYABLE.

Morice Morgan	3
David Rees Griffith	1
Llewhelin Rees	1
Thomas Phillip William	1
James David Morice	2
Morice Thomas	1
Thomas John	1
John Thomas	1
Thomas Jones	1
David Lewis	1
John ap John	2
Thomas James	1
Thomas Jones	1
Thomas William David	1
James Lloyd, esq.[2]	8
Llewhelin David	2
David Thomas	2
Morgan John	1

PAUPERS.

James Rees	1
Thomas James	1
Humphrey John	1
James Evan	1
William David	1
Rees Young	1
Thomas Harry	1
David Thomas	1
John James	1
John Thomas	1
William Phillips	1
Rees John	1
John ap John	1
Margarett Rees	1
Evan Thomas	1
Thomas John	1
Roger Griffith	1
James John	1
Morgan David	1
Evan David	1
Jennett Rees	1
Evan Phillipps	1
Jenkin Lloyd	1

Kilgarron Towne and Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

John Richard	2
Thomas John	1
Griffith Robert	1
Warren Thomas[3]	1
Thomas Jones	4
Rees David	2
David Evan	1
Thomas Bevan	2
Mary Evan	1
Jenkin Jones[4]	3
Rees Vaughan[5]	6

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[1] Llanfihangel Penbedw and Capel Colman.

[2] Of Cilrhwe.

[3] He was the nephew of Francis Warren of Cilgerran, one of the Warrens of Trewern in the parish of Nevern.

[4] The will of Jenkin Jones was proved on 25 June, 1689; his son was Theophilus Jones of Rhosygilwen.

[5] Administration of his effects was granted on 27 June, 1683, at Carmarthen.

Kilgarron Towne & Parish (*continued.*).

	Hearths.
David Parry	2
John Garnons[1]	2
James Garnons[2]	2
Jenkin Lloyd	2
David Thomas	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Thomas Bowen	1
David Bowen	1
Thomas Robert	1
Morgan Thomas	1
John Morgan	1
Katherine Morgan	1
George Bevan	1
John Griffith	1
Richard Phillipp	1
Edward Thomas	1
Owen Phillip	1
Richard Thomas	1
Robert Rees	1
David Morice	1
James Bevan	1
Thomas Howell	1
John Price	1
David Jenkin	1
Griffith Thomas	1
James David William	1
Morice Morice	1
George Lloyd	1
Ellenor James	1
George Francis	1
Harry John	1
Thomas Pritchard	1
John Humphrey	1
James David	1
Mary Phillipp	1

	Hearths.
Emanuell Richard	1
John Jenkin	1
Rees George	1
Anthony John	1
James Griffith	1
John Emanuell	1
Richard Griffith	1
Hugh Thomas	1
Phillip Rees	1
Richard Thomas	1
John Hugh	1
Owen Thomas	1
Thomas Lloyd	1
Rees Lloyd	1
Evan Lloyd	–

Manerdivy Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

John David Powell	1
David Morice[3]	4
John William	1
Thomas Lloyd	2
Gwenllyan William	1
Abell James	1
John Morgan	1
John Phillip	1
John David Jenkin	1
Jennett Lloyd	1
Llewhelin Thomas	2
Katherine David	1
James Beavan	1
Thomas John	1
John Phillip	2
David Richard	1
Reynald Jenkin, esq.	1

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[1] Administration of the goods of John Garnons was granted on 3 April, 1675.

[2] Of Pengaltyrhywe in the parish of Cilgerran.

[3] His will was proved at Carmarthen on 6 Oct., 1691. He owned Cilwendeg in the parish of Capel Colman.

Manerdivy Parish (*continued*).	Hearths.
Robert Beavan	1
Dorothy Vaughan	1
David William	1
Wenffrid Burt[1]	3
David Llewhelin	1
John Rece	1
John Morgan	1
Thomas Parry	3
Richard Lloyd	4
George David	1
Edward Morgan	1
Gwenllean Howell	1
Thomas Richard	1
Hector Phillipps, esq.[2]	3
Griffith Thomas	1
Anne David	2

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Griffith James	1
Rees Griffith Evan	1
David John Morgan	1
Evan David	1
Thomas John	1
Katherine Lewis	1
Griffith Evan	1
Griffith Lloyd	1
Richard David, weaver	1
John Thomas	1
Morice Thomas	1
George John	1
Thomas John Thomas	1
John David	1
Evan ap Beavan	1
Thomas Griffith.	1
Rees ap Owen	1
Rees ap John	1
Morgan Rees	1
John Jenkin	1
Lewis William	1
Vincent John	1
Thomas Thomas	1
Elizabeth Morice	1

Clydey Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

David Griffith	1
James Vaughan, clerk	2
Owen James Morgan	2
James William	2
Thomas Morice	4
David Llewhelin	3
John James, smith	2
Morgan Owen	1
Evan David	2
Thomas Jenkin	1
Margarett Jenkin	1
Thomas ap Evan	1
David John of Penygloy	2
James Thomas	2
Morice William	1
David Owen	1
Tobias Saunders[3]	4
David Morgans, esq.[4]	4
John Thomas James	1
Mary Thomas, widow	1
James Richard	1
David Morgan, gent.[5]	4

[1] She was either the daughter of Thos. Jones of Dolaucothi, co. Carmarthen, and wife of Robert Birt of Llwyndyris, co. Cardigan, or her daughter Winifred who married William Brigstocke of Llechdwni.

[2] He was the son of Hector Phillipps of Cardigan Priory.

[3] The ancestor of the Saunder's of Pentre and Glanrhydw. See *West Wales Hist. Records, Vol II., p.* 161.

[4] Of Coedllwyd.

[5] Of Blaenbilan; his will was proved at Carmarthen on 16 May, 1678.

Clydey Parish (*continued*).

	Hearths.
Thomas Jenkin John	1
John Griffith David	1
Griffith Morgan[1]	3
Morice David	4
Henry David Phillip	2
Morgan Thomas James	1
John Thomas	2
Mathias Powell	1
David Thomas Powell	1
David Jenkin	1
Thomas David	2
Thomas Robert	1
Morgan James William	2
James Morgan	1
Thomas David	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Inon Morice	1
David John	1
James Griffith	1
David Harry	1
John Griffith	1
Thomas John	1
Jane Griffith	1
Thomas Griffith	1
Evan Lloyd	1
Morgan Thomas	1
Katherine Morgan	1
Susan Lewis	1
John Lewis	1
David David Rees	1
William David	1
Owen Morgan	1
Morgan David	1
Anne Llewhelin	1
James John	1
Philip John	1
Evan ap Owen	1
Thomas Griffith Morgan	1
Eynon David	1
Griffith Rees	1

	Hearths.
John Morgan	1
Margarett Griffith	1
Elizabeth Owen	1
Mary Morgan	1
James John, fiddler	1
John Thomas John	1
James Evan	1
James Morgan	1
Evan Morgan	1
Morice David Bowen	1
John David	1
Morgan James	1
David Lewis	1
John Robert	1
John David John	1
John Owen	1
Gwenllean Morgan	1
Evan John	1
John Rees	1
John Evan	1
Jenkin David	1
Evan Rees	1
Hugh Rees	1
John Bevan	1
John Parry	1
John Thomas Lewis	1
John Phillip	1

Penrith and Castellan Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

Richard Jenkin	1
Susan Morgan	1
David Phillip	1
John Rees Jenkin	1
David Morgan	1
Nicholas Thomas	1
Phillip John	1
Lewis John	1
Thomas Bevan	1

[1] Administration of the goods of Griffith Morgan was granted at Carmarthen on 30 June, 1674.

Penrith & Castellan Parish (*continued*). *Hearths.*

John David Griffith	1
Gwenllian Phillip	1
Rees George	1
David Thomas	1
Alban Rees	1
John Griffith	1
David Griffith	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

David Evan	1
John Griffith James	1
Evan John	1
Morice Phillip	1
John Rouland	1
David Morice	1
Richard ap Richard	1
Thomas ap Evan	1
John ap Owen Hugh	1
James William	1
Alice David, widow	1
William David	1

Kilrhedin Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

Rice Jones	1
Rees Morgan	1
James Lewis	1
Morice Evan	2
William Griffith	1
Margarett Griffith	1
Lewis David, clerk	1
James Evan Thomas	1
Griffith Thomas	2
James Beynon	2
James Beynon Thomas	1
David James, clerk[1]	3

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

John Davids	1
Gwenllian Lewis	1
James Evan	1
Robert Rees	1
David Francis	1
David Thomas	1
John James	1
Jennett Thomas	1
Rees Lewis	1
Jane Evan	1
Genllian Eynon	1
Katherine Evan	1
David Morgan	1
Anne John, widow	1

KEMES HUNDRED.

Whitchurch and Nantgwynne Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

Thomas Bevan Lewis	1
David Morice	1
James Owen	1
Owen Bowen	2
William Morgan	1
Morice Ellis	1
James Morgan	1
Rees William	1
Katherine Picton	2
Rees Thomas	2
George Thomas	2
George Bowen[2]	3
Mathias George	1
Phillip John	1
John James	1

[1] He was rector of Cilrhedin; his daughter Bridget was the wife of John Don Lee of Pibwr near Carmarthen.

[2] Probably George Bowen of Llwyngwair.

Whitchurch & Nantgwynne Parish (*continued*).	*Hearths.*
Nicholas Morgan[1]	3
David Lewis	1
Nicholas Morgan[1] for ye mill	1
Thomas John William	2
John David Cawey	3
John William Nicholas	1
William Richard	1
Morice Thomas	1
Thomas Jenkin	1
William Miles	1
Morice Lewis	1
Thomas Bowen	1
John David, junior	1
William Mathias	2
John Thomas	1
Robert Lewis	3
Margaret David	2

PAUPERS CERTIFIED

Thomas, David, weaver	1
Lewis Rees	1
Duthgy Rees, widow	1
Thomas ap Evan	1
Maude George	1
Thomas Lewis	1
John ap Evan	1
James Thomas	1
James Llewhelin	1
John George	1
Katherine Rees	1
William Rees	1
John Griffith, tucker	1
Evan Griffith	1
William Bevan	1
Neast John	1
David Phillip	1
Phillip Evan	1
Howell James	1
Thomas ap Thomas	1
John David Phillip	1
John Row	1
Rees David	1
Owen David Owen	1
Morice Jones	1
George Rees, smyth	1
Edward James	1
James Morgan	1

Monachlogddy Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

John Howell	1
Reynald Morice	2
Lewis Bowen	1
Phillip Morgan	2
Lewhelin Lewis	2
Griffith David	2
Llewhelin William	2
Howell Morgan	1
Lewhelin John	1
Richard Hugh	1
Griffith Thomas	1
Evan Lewis	2
Owen Thomas	2
William Thomas	1
Richard Gibbin	1
Katherine Lewis	1
Rouland Powell	1
Ruddrok Jenkin	1
Gwynllian Thomas	1
Richard Morice	2
Richard Morice of Egloserrow	1
Phillip David Phillip	1
Lewis James	1
Maude Thomas	2
David Bevan	2
Richard Hugh	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Thomas David	1
William Beavan	1

[1] He was the son of Thomas Morgan of Whitechurch in Kemes, gent.

Monachlogddy Parish (*continued*).

	Hearths.
Thomas William	1
Hugh John	1
Lawry John	1
John Pugh	1
Gwynllian David, widow	1
Rees Hugh	1
Thomas Griffith	1
James David	1
Mary John, widow	1
Anne Evan	1
Llewhelin	1
Jennet John, widow	1
David Jenkin	1
Rees David	1
David Lewis	1
Morice John	1
James David, weaver	1
Rees John, cobler	1
Rees Hugh, labourer	1
Margarett Lewis	1

Landilo Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

John Evan	1
Griffith Thomas[1]	4
Evan Howell	2
William Melcher	2
Griffith Griffithes	2

PAUPERS.

None.

Llangolman Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

	Hearths.
Mary Lewis[2]	4
James Robert	1
John Lewis David	1
Thomas Gibbon	1
Llewhelin Lewis	1
Lewis Evan Phillip	1
Gwynllian Lewis	1
Mary Griffith	1
Henry Griffith	2
Llewhelin Lewis	1
Llewhelin Rees	1
Thomas Prosser	1
Lewis James[3]	2
John Lewis	1
Jennet Lewis	1
Lewis John	1
Griffith Morice[4]	1 & 2

PAUPER CERTIFIED.

John Evan	1
Griffith Evan	1
John Anthony	1
John William	1
William Lewis	1
Thomas Howell	1
George Hugh	1
John William	1
Richard Thomas	1
John Harry	1
Maud John	1
Evan Thomas	1

[1] The will of Griffith Thomas, described as of Llandilovach, co Pem., was proved in 1652, and as his children had not adopted the settled surname of Thomas, it would appear that his name was inserted in the above list although he was dead.

[2] The will of Mary Lewis, widow, was proved at Carmarthen on 31 May, 1688.

[3] The will of Lewis James was proved at Carmarthen on 12 May, 1696; he owned land in Pennsylvania.

[4] The will of Griffith Morrice was proved at Carmarthen on 18 Sept., 1684.

Llangolman Parish (*continued*).

	Hearths.
Harry Phillip	1
Thomas Edward	1
Jennett David	1

Llanvirnach Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

Griffith Howell	1
Morice James	1
Phillip Thomas	1
Phillip James	2
Owen Thomas	2
John Llewhelin	2
John Eynon	1
Tho. Reynald David	1
Phillip David John	2
Thomas Owens	4
Lewis Thomas	2
Roger Owen	1
Phillip David Phillip	2
Elizabeth James	1
David John	1
John Rees Griffith	1
Evan Morice	1
David William	1
Evan Morice	1
Morice Phillip	1
Jennett Thomas	1
Duthgy John	1
Lewis Richard	1
John George	1
Henry Morgan	2
Reynald Thomas	1
John Devenalch	2
Reynald Thomas	3

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Henry Rees	1
Lewis Pugh	1
James Harry	1
James Jenkin	1
Ellinor Lewis	1
Johan John	1
Katherine	1
Gwynllian James	1
Rees Thomas	1
Lewis Richard	1
David Richard	1
William Robert	1
Sampson John	1
Morice John	1
James John	1
John Rees Griffith	1
Richard Thomas	1
Henry Phillip	1
Evan Jenkin	1
Elizabeth Evan	1
Lewis Edward	1
Llewhelin James	1
Jennett Howell	1
Katherine Will	1
Maud Richard	1
Thomas David Beavan	1
Phillip John, tayler	1
Morice James	1
John Rees Prodd[erch]	1
John Rees	1
Mary David	1
Anne John	1
John Evan	1
Griffith Morice	1

Meline Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

David Mathias	2
Edward Owen	1
Do. his forge	1
John Deverox, William Morgan	2
James Bowen[1]	4
Thomas Phillipps, clerk[2]	3
Margarett James	1

[1] Of Pontgynon. His will was proved at Carmarthen in 1686.
[2] He was rector of Meline.

Mcline Parish (*continued.*)

	Hearths.
William Bowen	1
Widdow Phillip	1
Richard Phillip	1
David James	1
William Howell	2
Mathias Morgan	1
James David	1
Thomas David, smith	1
Do., his forge	1
Thomas ap Thomas	1
James Thomas	1
Ellinor John	1
William Bowen	2
Hugh Martin	1
Thomas Price	2
Mary Pryddero	1
John Bowen	1
John Phillip	1
Evan David	1
Jenkin Lewis, mil [ler]	1
William Griffith[1]	6

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Llewhelin Rees	1
Thomas Harry	1
Thomas Rudder [ch]	1
George Lewis	1
Margarett Evan	1
Katherine David	1
George Bowen	1
George Owen	1
Jonathan Lewis	1
William Lewis	1
Anne Phillip	1
Katherine Philp	1
Evan Richard	1
John William Rees	1
Morice Fabian	1
John Phillip	1

	Hearths.
Ellinor Anthony	1
George ap Edward	1
Miles Thomas	1
Owen Luke	1
David John	1
Thomas David, tayler	1
John Will	1
Thomas William	1
John Jenkin	1
Edward William	1
John William	1
Anne Lloyd	1
John William	1
Morgan Rees	1
Hugh Martin	1
Richard Beynon	1
Thomas ap Evan	1
Henry William	1
Thomas ap Evan	1
Evan David	1
Luke Rees	1

Llanichloydog Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

David Thomas Lloyd[2]	2
Griffith Dedwith	1
Owen Lewis	2
William Robert	2
David Robert	1
Thomas Goodhead	1
Owen Thomas	2
John Jenkin	2
Thomas Reynald	1
John Owen	1
John William	2
Thomas David	2
John William Griffith	1
Phillip Thomas	1

[1] Of Penybenglog. His will was proved at Carmarthen on 13 Sept., 1677.

[2] Probably of Cleanybeynog in the parish of Llanychllwydog. The will of a John Thomas Lloyd of that place was proved at Carmarthen on 5 Feb., 1683–4.

Llanichloydog Parish (*continued*).

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

	Hearths.
Thomas ap Price	1
Rouland Lloyd	1
Nicholas Owen	1
James Owen	1
Griffith Harry	1
Richard Robert	1
Watkin Morgan	1
Owen Robert	1
David George	1
Jenkin Bateman	1
Morice Griffith	1
Nicholas David	1
William John	1
Robert John	1
John ap Bevan	1
John Robert	1

Castlebigh Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

Thomas Griffith	1
Thomas Griffith	1
Howell Griffith	1
James Vaughan	1
Thomas Hardin[1]	2
Margarett Eynon	1
Jenkin Hooper	1
James Phillipps[2]	2
John Llewhelin	1
Morice Adam	1
Owen John	1
Griffith William	1
Thomas James	1
Thomas John	1
Hugh William	1
Lewis Elliott, clerk[3]	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

	Hearths.
Rowland Thomas	1
Rotheroe David	1
Lewis David	1
Owen Evan	1

Llanvernantygove Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

John Owen, gent.[4]	7
Richard Ford[5]	5
John Lewis	3
Thomas Rees	1
William Hyer	2

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

William Phillip	1
Robert John	1
John Owens	1
William James	1
Thomas Morice	1
Owen Martin	1
Jenkin David	1
Griffith Thomas	1
David ap David	1

PERSONS LYABLE.

James Gwynne	1
George Thomas	1
David Phillip	1
John James	1
John Owen Jenkin	1
William Davis	2
John Thomas	1
Llewhelin John	1
Thomas John	1
John Griffith	1

[1] Of Long Hooke. The inventory of his goods is dated 6 Oct., 1697. He was the father of Moris Harding.

[2] Probably the grandson of William Phillipps of Castlebigh, and great grandson of Morgan Philipps of Picton Castle.

[3] He was rector of Castlebigh.

[4] Of Trecoon.

[5] See *West Wales Hist. Records*, Vol. VII., p. 6.

Llanvernantygove Parish (*continued*).	*Hearths.*
Thomas Perkin	1
William Morgan	1
Thomas Alban	1
Owen Abram	1
Richard Harry	1
John Robert	1
John Price, clerk[1]	1
Gwenllian Pill	1
Evan John	1
Richard Wogan	1
John Griffith Nicholas	2
Thomas Griffith	1
Thomas Alban	1
Rees Morgan	2
Morice John	1
Phillip John	1
Thomas Richard	3
Thomas John, tinker	1
Anne Dyer	1
John Morice	1
William George	1
David John	1
Margarett John	1
Henry Phillip	1
John George	1
Evan Thomas	2
Thomas Morice	1
Thomas David	1
John George Owen	2
George Owen	2
Thomas Phillip	3
John James Griffith	2
John Harry	3
Morgan Robert	1
Henry Thomas	1
Alexander Gwynne	1
Morgan Robert	1
Phillip David for Fishgard Mill	1

	Hearths.
Phillip Richard	1
John Mortimer	1
David Lloyd	1
Jane James	1
Anne Richard Morice	1
Phillip Lewis	1
Thomas Owen Jenkin	1
Owen John, tinker	1
Rees James	1
Anne Richard	1
John Evan	1
Margarett Price	1
Lewis Alban	1
Elizabeth John	1
Thomas John	1
Margarett Mortymer	1
William John	1
Henry Griffith	1
Jenkin Morgan	1
David Davids	1
Thomas Griffith	1
Owen William Harry	1
Evan David	1
Phillip John	1
William Howell	1
Henry William	1
William Harry	1
Francis Welch	1
William Morgan	1
William Thomas	1
William David	1
Lewis George	1
David John Phillip	1
Griffith John Morice	1
Phillip Griffith	1
John William Harry	1

Llanllawerne Parish.

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.	
Griffith John Robert	1
John Powell	1

PERSONS LYABLE.	
Thomas David	1
Anne Bateman	3

[1] He was Vicar of Fishguard.

Llanllawerne Parish (*continued*).

	Hearths.
Eynon Bateman[1]	3
Owen Morice	2
Arthur David	1
Thomas Bateman	1
Anne John	1
John David	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Phillip Harry	1
Owen James	1
Anne William	1
James John	1
Jenkin David	1
Anne Hugh	1
Griffith Harry	1
Elizabeth Phillip	1
James Gwyllim	1
Jenkin David	1
Phillip Griffith	1
Margarett Morice	1
Thomas Owen	1
Margarett Owen	1

Newcastle Parish.[2]

PERSONS LYABLE.

Thomas Evan	1
David Lewis	1
Griffith Richard	1
David Evan	1
Sibell John	1
Edward Jeffrey	1
Thomas John	1
George Robert	1
Watkin John	2
James Rayad	1
John Phillip	1
Thomas Evan	1
John Symyns[3]	3
John David	1
Owen William	1
John Owen	1
Thomas Howell	2

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Margarett David	1
Griffith Richard	1
Edward Evan	1
William Phillip	1
Evan Thomas	1
Thomas David	1
William Morgan	1
James Richard	1
Thomas Evan	1
Watkin William	1
Thomas Evan	1
Phillip Evan	1
Morgan Evan	1

Maenclochog Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

Lewis William[4]	2
David John	1
John Morice, miller	1
Rees Harry, tinker	1
John Griffith, clerk	1
William Eynon	1
William Lewis	1
Jane William	1
John Gibby	2
Thomas Edward	1
John Rees	1

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[1] His will was proved at Carmarthen on 11 Feb., 1696–7 by his widow, Ursula George.

[2] Little Newcastle.

[3] Of Colston; his will was proved in Carmarthen on 26 May, 1709.

[4] Of Bwlchyclawdd; he married Elinor the eldest daughter of Thomas Vaughan, senior, of Farthingshook.

Maenclochog Parish (*continued*).	*Hearths.*
Edward David	1
Mary William	2
Evan Bowen	1
Jane Phillip	1
Llewhelin Richard	1
Thomas Vaughan[1]	3

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Nicholas Howell	1
Ellinor Owen, widow	1
Owen Lewis	1
Margarett John	1
Sarah Richard	1

Henrismote Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

William Owen	2
Lewis William	1
John Morice	1
Thomas Bevan	1
William John	1
Lewis Owen	1
Griffith Lewis Dedwith	1
David Lewis	1
Ursula Vaughan	4
David Lewis	2
Margarett James	1
Henry Johnes	1
Richard Morice	1
William Jenkin	1
George Owen John Griffith	1
Jenkin Griffith	1
David John	1
Jane Nicholas	1
John Will	1
Phillip John	2

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

John Richard	1
David James	1
John Thomas	1
John Phillip	1
Evan John	1
Thomas Rosser	1
Richard Evan	1
John Jenkin, hooper	1
Richard John	1
Owen Hugh	1
Henry David	1
Owen Hugh	1
Henry David	1
Owen Lewis	1
Owen Thomas	1
Griffith Lawrence	1
Roger William	1
Thomas Owen	1
Lewis Griffith	1
John William	1

Morvill Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

William Edward	2
Jenkin Llewhelin	1
Owen Gwyther	5
David Young	1
Thomas John	2
Richard Morice	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Gwenllian John	1
Rees Edward	1
Walter Daniell	1

Pontvaine Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

John Lloyd	5
David Edward	1
John Owen	1

[1] Of Vorlan. His will was proved at Carmarthen on 3 March, 1712–13.

Pontvaine Parish. (*continued*).

	Hearths.
Elizabeth Dedwith	1
Henry Nicholas	1
David John	1
John Lloyd	1
Thomas John	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Thomas Rees	1
Griffith Morgan	1
Thomas Rees	1
Thomas Owen	1

Llanychaeth Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

David Thomas	1
John Vaughan	1
Henry Gwynne	2
Thomas Rees	1
Margarett John	1
Thomas ap Thomas	3
Eynon Francis	2
Thomas Nicholas	1
Hugh John	1
Thomas Price	4

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Hugh Mendes	1
Robert Owen	1
Robert John	1
John Robert	1
Jennett John	1
Johan Thomas	1
John Bevan	1
Robert John	1
Evan John	1
Lewis Rees	1
Thomas Hugh	1

Poncheston Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

	Hearths.
Jenkin Lewis, clerk	2
Lawrence Edward	1
John Symins	1
Evan Symins[1] and John Cornocke	1
Thomas Symins[2]	4
Hugh Symins[1]	1
John Cornocke	1
William Griffith	1
John Morgan	1
David William	1
Morice Thomas	1
Evan David	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Evan Jenkin	1
John Griffith	1
Owen William	1
Mathias Lewis	1

Dinas Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

Griffith John	1
Oliver James	2
Evan ap Bowen	2
William Bowen	1
Silvanus Morice	2
Rees John and Rees Mathias	1
Arthur Robert	1
Rees John Rees Lewis	1
Thomas John	1
Morgan Thomas	1
John Lloyd	1
William George	1
Griffith James	1

[1] Evan and Hugh Symins were brothers; the will of Hugh Symins was proved at Carmarthen on 6 Oct., 1685.

[2] Of Martell; his will was proved at Carmarthen on 7 Sept., 1683.

Dinas Parish (*continued.*). *Hearths.*

Owen Harry 1
John Phillipps 1
David Evan 1
Ellen Evan 1
David Griffith 1
Phillip Thomas 1
David John 1
Thomas Harry 1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

William John Phillip . . . 1
James ap Bevan 1
William Owen 1
John David 1
David John Rees 1
Richard Harry 1
Thomas John Harry . . . 1
Henry Evan 1
Thomas David Edward . . 1
George James 1
Thomas John Rees . . . 1
Robert Owen 1
Griffith James 1
John Rees 1
David John 1
David Owen 1
David John 1
Henry Melchior 1
Morgan Thomas 1
Evan Harry 1
John William Lloyd . . . 1
Henry David 1
George Evan 1
George John David . . . 1

Newport Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

James Harry 1
Thomas William 1
Robert Lloyd 1
David Harry 1
Jenkin William 1
John ap John 1
Evan Llewhelin 1
Perrett Bowen 1
Griffith Harry 1
William Williams 2
William Owen 1
Owen Evan 1
William John 1
Jane Folke 1
James George 1
Nicholas William 1
Thomas Hillier 1
Morgan Phillip 3
Elizabeth George 1
John Evan 1
George Davis, clerk . . . 2
Thomas Jones, gent.[1] . . 4
Henry James 1
Oliver James 1
John Havard[2] 5
Marie Rosser 1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Morgan ap Morgan . . . 1
James William 1
Owen Robert 1
Edward Lysa 1
Johan Penry 1
George John 1
John Griffith Phillipp . . 1
Samuell Morgan 1
Morgan David 1
Jenett Thomas 1
Evan Roch 1
George William 1
Elizabeth Griffith 1

[1] Probably of Wenallt in the parish of Nevern, administration of whose goods was granted at Carmarthen on 8 Feb., 1686–7 to his wife Elizabeth.

[2] Administration of his goods was granted at Carmarthen on 23 Feb., 1692–3, to his widow Eleanor.

Newport Parish (*continued*).	*Hearths.*
Tho. Rees David ap Bevan	1
Elinor George	1
Griffith Rees	1
John William	1
Katherine James	1
Nicholas William	1
Elizabeth Harry	1
Elizabeth Lloyd	1
Jane Thomas	1
Ellinor Richard	1
William James	1
David John	1
William John	1
Thomas Pecttsall	1
John William	1
Jenkin Rees	1
Thomas Owen	1
William David	1
James Richard	1
Owen David John	1
Johan James	1
Richard Rees	1
Phillip Harry	1
Morice Owen	1
Evan Rudd[erch]	1
William Rudd[erch]	1
John David Evan	1
Moses David	1
John Lloyd	1
Rees ap Rudd[erch]	1
Phillip Elis	1
Owen Bowen	1
Peter Griffith	1
Ellinor Griffith, widow	1
John Lloyd	1
Anthony Morgan	1
Rouland Hugh	1
Elizabeth Rees	1
Morice John	1
Morice John	1

Eglosorow Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

	Hearths.
Rees Ruddero	4
David John	1
John Bevan	1
William Nicholas	2
William Owen, junior[1]	5
Alexander Ford	3
Rees Thomas	2
Thomas Griffith	2
Richard James	1
Thomas George	1
John Rees Prydd[erch]	1
Rees Ruddero ap Rees	1
Philip Bowen, clerk[2]	3
Henry Miles	3
John Griffith	1
David Lewis	2
Thomas Bowen	1
William Jenkin	1
Hugh David	1
Henry Jenkin	1
John Thomas Howell	1
George John Phillip	1
Sampson Nicholas	1
William John Powell	1
George John George	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED

Richard Ryddero	1
Richard John	1
John Rees	1
David John	1
James Lewis	1
Elizabeth Miles	1
Rees James	1
Robert Thomas	1
Thomas ap Thomas	1
Thomas David	1

[1] Probably of Berllan.
[2] Vicar of Eglwyswrw.

Eglosorow Parish (*continued*).	Hearths.
William Bevan	1
Lewis Thomas	1
Phillip William	1
John Thomas David	1
Ryddero Price	1
Rees ap John	1
Rees ap John, tayler	1
Griffith Jenkin	1
Phillip Bevan	1
Thomas Morice	1
Margarett Rees	1
John George	1
Evan John	1

Nevern Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

	Hearths.
David Mends	1
Thomas Bevan	1
John Serman	2
William Owen, esq.[1]	10
John Lloyd	5
Capt. William Owen	2
James John	2
Jenkin John	1
Owen Lloyd	1
Ellinor Pugh	5
Thomas Webbe	4
Ellinor Walter	1
James Richard	1
William Young	4
Evan Rees, senior	2
Owen Jenkin	1
Thomas Morgan	1
Owen Rouland	1
John William	1
David John	1
Evan Rudd[erch]	2
James Morgan	2
Owen John	2
William Ieroth	1
Ieroth John	1
George Lloyd	2
Griffith William	1
David Thomas	1
Perrott Bowen	1
Thomas Knowles[2]	5
Evan Thomas	1
Thomas Rudd[erch]	1
Thomas James	1
Evan David	1
John Griffith	1
John Bull	8
John Tucker, clerk[3]	4
Martha Vaughan	1
Thomas Price	2
David John, glover	1
James Bowen, esq.[4]	6
Thomas Hilier	1
Thomas Meyricke	1
Elizabeth Francis	2
William Warren[5]	5
Thomas Phillipps[6]	4
Lettice Jones	5
Thomas Lloyd	5
Lewis Griffith	1
Morgan Griffith	5
James David, mill[er]	1
Evan Lloyd	1
George William	1
Evan William	1
Morgan Lewis	1
John Rees ap John	1
John Bowen	3

[1] Of Henllys.
[2] Son of John Knolles of Crygmore, co. Cardigan; he married Lettice the daughter of Thomas Jones of Wenallt.
[3] Vicar of Nevern.
[4] Of Llwyngwair.
[5] Of Trewern.
[6] Of Pentre-Evan.

Nevern Parish (*continued*). *Hearths.*

Do. where Will. Thomas lived	1
Lewis ap Bevan	1
Thomas Shelby	1
Richard Hellier	1
David James	2
Mathias Thomas John	4
Katherine George	2
Maude James	3
George James	1
Thomas James	2
David Rosser	1
Henry Prees	1
Thomas Richard	2
George John	1
William David	1
John Thomas John	1
Thomas ap Thomas	1
David Bennett	1
Rowland Thomas	4
Griffith Parry	1
Rees Luke, miller	1
Alban Warren	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

William Yerwarth	1
Thomas Phillip Harry	1
Thomas Hugh	1
David Griffith	1
Robert James	1
Rees Thomas	1
David Thomas George	1
John Lewis	1
Mary Thomas	1
Ellenor Thomas	1
Robert James	1
David Thomas George	1
Thomas Hugh	1
Thomas Phillip	1
Morice David	1
William ap William	1
John Edward	1
William Rees	1
Ellinor Young	1

Hearths.

Katherine Evan	1
Mary Thomas	1
Lewis James	1
William Bevan	1
William Vince	1
Thomas Lloyd	1
Duggy Picton	1
Richard William, taylor	1
Jane Watkin	1
Jane Morice	1
Evan John	1
Reynold Phillipps	1
Hugh Lewis	1
Anne David	1
Licky Evan	1
Margarett Jones	1
Peter Richard	1
Evan Owen	1
David Thomas	1
Lewis Thomas	1
Thomas Mathias	1
Mortimer	1
Morgan William	1
George Richard	1
Thomas ap Evan	1
Thomas Phillipps	1
Morice Owen	1
Maude John	1
Thomas Lloyd	1
Morgan Lloyd	1
David Thomas	1
Rees Richard	1
Evan Thomas	1
Edward Younge	1
Richard Andrew	1
Katherine Morgan	1
Mary William	1
John Howell	1
Evan Griffith	1
Thomas Lewis	1
John Mathias	1
John Francis	1
John Lewis	1
Owen ap Owen	1

Nevern Parish (*continued*).

	Hearths.
William George	1
David Griffith	1
George Roger	1
Thomas Lewis	1
William Thomas	1
John William	1
Thomas ap Bowen	1
Rees Younge	1
John Hugh	1
Jennett Thomas	1
William Richard	1
John David	1
Maude Edward	1
John Phillip	1
William Powell	1
Margarett Row	1
David Jenkin	1
Evan Griffith	1
Morice Vaughan	1
John Morgan	1
David George	1
John William	1
George Evan	1
Phillip Evan	1
Christopher David	1
Thomas John	1
Phillip Evan	1
Evan Younge	1
John Owen	1
Griffith John	1
Evan Rees	1
David ap David	1
Margarett	1
Maude John	1
Morgan Phillip	1
William Jenkin	1
Margarett James	1
Margarett William	1
Griffith Thomas	1
George Miles	1
John David	1

Moninton Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

	Hearths.
William Rowland	2
Elizabeth Lloyd[1]	2
Henry George	1
Lewis Phillip	1
John Sambrooke	2

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Griffith Proth[ero]	1
Owen Richard	1
Edward James	1
Margarett James	1
Evan Hugh	1
Nicholas John	1
Phillip Owen	1
John Owen	1
James Phillip	1
Morgan David	1
Owen Rees	1

Bayvill Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

Lewis Bevan	1
Rees Williams	1
William Rowland	2
Evan Thomas	1
Rees William	1
Henry Bevan	1
William Gilbert	1
Evan Rees	1
Lodwicke Lloyd	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Herbert Thomas	1
Rees Young	1
William Phillip	1
David Richard	1
George Edward	1

[1] Of Trevigin.

Bayvill Parish (*continued*).

	Hearths.
William David ap Owen	1
David William	1
William ap Owen	1
Thomas John	1
David Richard	1
Morice John	1
Evan Thomas	1
Anne Sily	1
Edward William	1
John Hugh	1
Jane David	1
Miricke William	1
John William	1
Griffith John	1
James Huten	1
Dorothy Owen	1

Moilgrove Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

William Richard	1
Jenkin Lloyd	6
Owen Gwynne	4
William Griffith, miller	1
Thomas Evans	1
Elizabeth Bowen	1
Katherine David	1
Sage Lewis	1
Morice Griffith	2
John Griffith	1
John Evan	2
John James	1
Lewis Thomas	2
Lewis Phillipps	1
William Griffith	1
James Davenant	2
Evan William	1
James Francis	1
Anne Tucker	2
Evan Bowen Lloyd	1
John Beynon	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

	Hearths.
Henry Miles, clerk	1
Jane Robert	1
Morgan Lloyd	1
Rees Young	1
Katherine Lloyd	1
Jane Richard	1
Thomas David	1
Evan Thomas	1
William Richard	1
Owen Morgan	1
Thomas Thomas	1
David Francis	1
Jennett Rees	1

St. Dogmell's Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

Thomas Parry, esq.	6
George James	2
William Thomas	1
William Farry, smith	1
Do. his forge	1
Thomas Parry	1
Elizabeth Poulton	2
John James	1
Mary David, widow	2
John Bevan	3
Rudderch John	1
David Richard Jenkin	1
Do. where James Mathias lived	1
William Rowland	1
Jane John	1
George Lewis	1
Abram Evan	1
James Lloyd	1
Francis William	1
Evan Morice	1
John Hughes	2
Francis Jones	2
John Lloyd	2
Thomas William	1
Mathias Thomas	1

St. Dogmell's Parish (*continued*).

	Hearths.
Thomas David Griffith	2
Richard Price	2
Nicholas Rowland	2
Do. for Evan Young's house	1
Wiliiam Rowland	3
Evan John of Llantoode	1
John Hughes	2
Martin Rees	1
Rees ap John	1
Nicholas Davies[1]	5
Howell Thomas	1
Thomas Rees	1
James Griffith	1
William David	2
Evan ap Evan Price	1
David Thomas Llewhelin	1
Owen John	1
William Mathias	1
Thomas Nicholas	1
Hugh Thomas	1
John Samrocke	1
Reynold Jenkins	2
John Bevan	2
David Webb	1
George David	2
David Thomas Parry	1
James Phillips, esq.[2]	1
Watkin David	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Rees Vaughan	1
Nicholas Hugh	1
Henry John	1
Phillip Thomas	1
Ursula John	1
Thomas Edward	1

	Hearths.
John Parry	1
Thomas Bowen	1
Griffith George	1
William Reece	1
Richard Vaughan	1
Rees William	1
Rees Thomas David	1
Richard William	1
Christian Edward	1
Rees Thomas	1
Evan William	1
James Harry	1
Mary Watkin	1
John David Lloyd	1
John David	1
Evan Hugh	1
John Phillip	1
Thomas David	1
Evan James	1
Ellen William	1
Hugh Rees	1
Watkin David	1
David Thomas, junior	4
John Parry	1
Ellen John	1
Thomas Hugh	1
Mary David	1
Mary Harry	1
John ap John	1
Evan Mathias	1
Rees Watkin	1
James Phillip	1
Owen Rees	1
Mary Lewis	1
Rees James	1
Grace John	1
Elizabeth David	1

[1] Of Penyrallt. His will dated 22 April, 1713, was proved at Carmarthen.

[2] Of Cardigan Priory. He was son of Hector Phillips, and a lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Philipps of Kilsant.

ROOSE HUNDRED.

Treffgarne Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

	Hearths.
Richard Browne	1
Walter Page	1
Morgan Peregrine	1
James Higgon[1]	2
Thomas Browne	1
William Browne	1
Richard Evans	1
George Currier, clerk[2]	1
John Simon	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Tobias Fallent	1
Henry Griffith	1
Robert Thomas	1
Thomas Hughes	1
Henry Browne	1
John Nicholls	1
Sage Bowen	1
Jane Harry, widow	1
Jane William, widow	1

Lampson Parish.

PERSONS LYABLE.

John Barron[3]	2
John Husband	1
Francis Mathias	1
Phillip Moore	1
Thomas Long	2
Owen Harris	1
Jenkin Warlow	1
Lewis Wogan, esq.	1
John Moris	1
Katherine Sayse	1
David Lolocke	1
John Wilkin	1
Stephen Warlow	2
John Rees, miller	1

PAUPERS CERTIFIED.

Richard Vale	1
Rees James	1
Howell Vawer	1
Howell Hough	1
Peerce Morce	1
Mary Menday	1
Jennett Gilford, widow	1
David Griffith	1
Thomas, Morgan	1
Evan Jones	1
Howell Bevan	1

[1] Administration of his goods was granted at Carmarthen, on 24 May, 1687, to his widow, Charity Higgon.

[2] Vicar of Treffgarne.

[3] Probably of Haverfordwest; administration of his goods was granted at Carmarthen, on 27 Jan., 1690–1.

[*To be continued in Vol. X.*]